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THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] THURSDAY, October 2, 1783. [Numb. 9.]

WINDSOR: Printed by HOUGH and SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

From the GENTLEMAN's *and* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Some account of Benedict Arnold, Brigadier General in the British army. Wrote and first published in London, in 1782.

WHEN a man is steeped to the lips in guilt, and publickly branded, it may be considered an insult to the amiable part of mankind, to bestow a thought on him; but leave him on the gibbet of infamy, as an example to after ages of perfidy and ingratitude. Yet though we have viewed, and still view, the despicable hero of our memoirs, in a light the most offensive to the human sight, still we hold it highly laudable to preserve the features of so singular a traitor; and those anecdotes of his life, in which we behold the steps that raised him from poverty to those honours that now give a faint splendor to his situation. Doctor Franklin says, "Mr. Arnold was born at Norwich in Connecticut, some time in the year 1736 His father was by profession a shoe maker and carpenter, but failing in both he commenced merchant; and in this was equally unfortunate. From this failure his creditors became clamorous, and they threw him into jail at Norwich, where he died, about 1750, leaving the subject of our memoirs entirely destitute of any provision to support him. A short time after his father's death, young Arnold happened to be taken particular notice of by Doctor Lathrop, a gentleman of estimable life, and considerable property; who commiserating his forlorn situation, received him into his service and instructed him in the business of an apothecary.—With this gentleman he continued some time after his apprenticeship, and gained the summit of his employer's esteem, insomuch, that on their separation, the amiable Doctor gave him 500l. sterling.

With this sum, and some strong letters of recommendation he set out for England, where a short time after his arrival, he settled. Some affirm, they knew him when he engaged in the business of an eminent druggist in Holborn; and others remember him to have kept an apothecary's shop about Shadwell. Be this as it may, he met with so little encouragement, that he commenced dealer in horses, and proved equally unfortunate. To remove the load of anxiety he laboured under, he took leave of England, leaving no one to lament his departure.

He returned to America, opened an apothecary's shop in his native country, and met with great success; if he had been now frugal, he might have lived with ease and respectability; but dissipation led him astray, and he was not waked from his folly until he suffered some months imprisonment for debt." A former biographer says, "After an event like this it may be concluded, that to restore his credit as a man of business, would be a task of great difficulty, supposing it for a moment practicable at all. The enemies of our hero gave out, that on his releasement from prison, he insinuated himself into the good graces of a young lady, daughter of the High Sheriff of New Haven, and that she became with child by him. The resentment of her father was, in consequence of this, very violent for a short time; but the disgrace of his daughter being in some respect extenuated by marriage, both she and her husband were restored to favor; and Mr. Arnold was received into the family of his father-in-law.

This reconciliation being effected, he was employed by his father in law as supercargo to the West Indies, where that gentleman had two or three ships engaged in trade It was his custom to go to the islands in spring and return in autumn, with molasses, rum and sugars. In winter he went to the head of Hudson's river into Canada with goods, which he exchanged for horses, these generally making the principal part of a Connecticut cargo to the West Indies In these voyages he became an expert sailor, the only advantage he derived from them; for he seems to have been doomed to be unsuccessful in trade. To whatever cause it was owing, report says, that he would once more have taken up his residence in prison, had not the troubles in America found employment for all his abilities, and prevented his creditors from pursuing him rigorously. Previous to this event, he had became embarrassed in a law-suit, the loss of which added to the miserable state of his finances, rendered him an object qualified for, and ready to engage in any scheme of desperation. In the year 1774 he headed a mob, which had for some time been the terror of the loyalists; though it does not appear that he made use of it in such a manner as to produce any considerable mischiefs: He was, however, on account of his attachment to the American cause, about the same time, appointed a Colonel by the assembly of the province. The activity of his disposition had now full scope to exercise its faculties. Each party had appealed to the sword, and blows only were to determine the rectitude of party measures and to ascertain disputed rights. In the beginning of the year 1775. he went with a party and scoured the Lake-Champlain, with great success and effect. These exploits recommended him further to the Congress by whom he was promoted to the same rank he had received from the provincial assembly. His daring and intrepid spirit had pointed him out as a proper person to command a separate detachment, and he was soon afterwards chosen to make an irruption into Canada; at the head of 1200 men, the detachment consisted of two battalions, under Colonel Christopher Greene, and Colonel Roger Enos, and three companies of rifle men, making in all thirteen companies. They marched from the Head Quarters at Cambridge, September 13. and proceeded by long and fatiguing journies, in which they experienced hardships of various kinds, arrived on the 13th of November before Quebec, which they immediately sat down before, and the next day summoned the town to surrender. Two days after he was encouraged to continue the siege, by hearing the success of his friend Montgomery, at Montreal. On the first of December that officer joined him, and they immediately in conjunction raised batteries, and carried on the siege with spirit, depending for success on the weak state of the garrison, and the lukewarmness of the Canadian inhabitants."—Every one remembers the repulse they met with from the British army in Quebec.—Montgomery was killed. Arnold wounded, and the besiegers of his party forced to surrender prisoners of war. "It was in this enterprise that Arnold acquired the whimsical addition to his name; General Carleton, in relating the circumstances of the siege, spoke of him under the title of *one* Arnold, by which appellation he has since been distinguished. Though he was unsuccessful in his attack, he still continued to block up the place; and in March 1776, defeated a party of Canadians who were marching

to relieve it. He [illegible]rned part of the suburbs, and [illegible] town. On the third [illegible] batteries again[illegible]mpted to burn the ship[illegible] of May without effect. This was his [illegible]ping, by [illegible] last [illegible]t. On the sixth he decamped wi[illegible] great precipitation, on the appearance of Commodore Dowglass from England, who came very opportunely for the relief of that place.

The Americans this summer, by extraordinary exertions, collected a naval force, and the command of it was given to Mr. Arnold, now a Brigadier General and an Admiral. His conduct in this situation was spirited and brave: He seemed alike for the service both by land and sea. Meeting with the fleet commanded by Captain Phillips and General Carleton, he engaged it, though with ill success, he ran his vessel aground, but did not desert it until she was on fire, keeping his flag flying to the last. For his gallantry in this affair he was promoted to the rank of Major-General.

In the spring 1777 he was employed in Connecticut, his native colony, against General Tryon, who made an inroad in that province, and burnt some of the magazines there. He lost no reputation during this campaign, though his efforts were not attended with any brilliant successes. On one occasion, he brought up his men close to the British troops, and received a very heavy fire, which at the same time disordered his forces and killed his horse. On this occasion he shewed the coolness of his temper, for disengaging himself from the dead animal, he cut the girt, and throwing the saddle over his back, retreated with so much deliberation, that his enemies, in whose sight this transaction happened, bore testimony to his merit as a soldier.

The reputation which he had been now some time acquiring received an ample compensation this year, in the famous but unfortunate affair at Saratoga, where he commanded under Gen. Gates. On the 19th of September he attacked General Burgoyne at Freeman's farm, and fought him with great obstinacy from three o'clock to sun set. In this engagement he lost 500 men killed and 1500 wounded. This was only a prelude to a more desperate undertaking. On the 12th of October General Burgoyne made a movement with 1500 men, Arnold, without waiting for orders marched out and attacked him. Being convinced of the danger of permitting his enemy to approach so near as to use their artillery, Arnold determined on vigorous measures, and carried on his attack with such spirit, that a battalion of Brunswickers, gave way, and the English troops were forced back into their camp. At this moment they were followed by Arnold, who saw an opportunity to strike a decisive blow, which he immediately resolved to carry into execution. He gave his directions instantly; but not observing that alacrity in his men to attack the intrenchments as he expected, he turned round and disdainfully said, "That if they were such dastards as to hesitate in the moment of victory, he himself, at the head of his officers, would carry the intrenchments." This address operated according to his wish. Fired with shame at their want of spirit, they called to be led on. The attack was immediately made on right of the lines; and those of the German reserve under Col. Breyman were stormed and carried. At the same moment he attacked that part of the lines where the British light infantry were posted under Lord Balcarras, but was repulsed. In storming the intrenchments he received a wound, which it was some time apprehended would occasion the loss of his leg. It is unnecessary to observe, that a few days afterwards our army surrendered themselves prisoners. The fame of his valour was now spread wherever the knowledge of the British or American politicks had reached, and both friends and enemies did justice to his merit as a brave man and a gallant officer." Thus far a former biographer. How he was brought over to the British army by Sir Henry Clinton, is yet a secret, poor Major Andre, fell a martyr in the proceeding, and thousands yet unborn will detest the traitor that led him to his downfall. When we take a review of this officer's life, his low station when taken notice of by the American leaders, their gratitude for his services, his ingratitude for the honours they showered on him in so few years, we cannot help saying with the first writer in the world,

"Do not repent these things; for they are heavier,
Than all thy woes can stir; therefore betake thee,
To nothing but despair.—A thousand knees,
Ten thousand years together, naked, fasting,
Upon a barren mountain, and still winter,
In storm perpetual, could not move the Gods
To look that way thou wert."

General Arnold has been in England, some time, a situation of all others surely the most disagreeable to a feeling man; for however giddy and inattentive the people of this kingdom may be, they have their hours of reflection, and those hours are winged with contempt and detestation for any character, however exalted by Majesty, and his Ministers, who could basely desert that cause that was by no means dishonourable, or beneath the dignity of a man to support.

FRANKFORT, June 3.

IT is given out here, that an assistant of the famous Chevalier Tott, Inspector General of the artillery at Constantinople, is actually at Paris incog. with several other persons, charged with secret commissions from the Porte. It is certain that France cannot see with indifference the movements making in the North against the Ottoman Empire. We know that other maritime states, England and Holland, are also greatly interested in events that would alter the whole system and direction of commerce.

VENICE, May 8.

The government has received the disagreeable news, that on the 26th of March last, the island of St. Mary was almost entirely destroyed, and particularly the castle, by a violent earthquake.—It is computed that 26 persons lost their lives, and 43 were maimed. This earthquake was felt with equal violence in the other islands belonging to this republic, viz. Zante, Cefalonia, Previsa, and Veriza, where, however, we do not hear much damage has been done.

LONDON, May 31.

Particulars of the most remarkable personages who perished in Calabria; namely, the Prince of Sylla and the Princess of Gerace-Grimaldi. The former had secured his money chest, containing 100,000 ducates, the family jewels, and most important papers, and the whole perished with him. Three days before the dreadful event, his Excellency sent for Dominica Baviora, the chief of the patriotic party in the city, and to him as the representative of the whole body, the Prince apologized for the vexatious lawsuits he had carried on against the citizens, by which they had been so materially injured.

RICHMOND, *(Virginia.)* August 30.

By undoubted authority we learn from fort Nelson, that the Indians have been very peaceable in the Kentuckey country since May; many talks have been delivered to and from the numerous tribes in the northwestern quarter, and the great warriors evince a very friendly turn of mind towards their brothers the *Big Knives* of America, and all their inferior kindred, however distantly related. An exchange of prisoners lately took place between the Commandant at the Falls of Ohio, and the Shawanese tribe; a circumstance unprecedented with savages. Among those we received is a young gentleman, by the name of Johnson. The Indians have promised to return all the plunder they have taken and yet remaining in their hands.

They are not well reconciled to their *fathers* the English, who they say have conducted them into a scrape, deserted, and left them to shift for themselves. They urge that they have received many foolish talks from the other side of the water, such as we suppose are generally used by the ministry; it is suggested that they are induced to believe the great men *there* has not attended well to *his Big Knives*; that they have got very dull of the

late, and must be sharpened before they are fit for butchering again.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

Last Thursday a small party of whigs in Bucks county, having intelligence that Moses Doane, Levy Doane, his brother, and Abraham Doane, cozen german of the two first, all three outlawed for robbery, were in a ruined house near the mouth of Tohiccon creek, they went thither armed to take those leaders of a gang of robbers. On approaching them they were called to surrender, instead of which they took up their fire arms and discharged them against the party, by which an officer of militia was shot through the body. A gun was pointed at another by Moses Doane, but he closing in, seized upon the villain, who still resisting, was shot dead by another of the party. Mean while Levy and Abraham Doane escaped by a back door. A person posted behind the house fired as they ran off, and one of them fell, but rising again, got into the thicket which surrounded the house, and escaped.

The discovery of these wretches was made by their sending a rascal, who harboured them in or near the hovel where they were found, to a neighbouring mill to procure flour. The fellow thro' weakness it seems betrayed the secret to the miller.

The following is copied, verbatim, from a paper found in Moses Doane's pocket, after he was killed.

These May Inform Any That It May Concarn that If Joseph Done prisnor Now In philadelphia Is Not Released And Acquited Immediately That We Will put Mulinburgh to Death In ten Days Without fail ; and take an oath of your head Man, and An other till Wee have Taken ten and for Every Refugee you put to Death Wee Will put ten to Death and Every person you put In Jail on Our Accounts If you hang them Wee Will hang five and Burn ten houses and Barns and Wee Will Shew you Other Sort of Diversion than you have Ever Been Acquainted With yet for We Are Not your Subjects Neither Will Wee Ever Bee But If you Will Release Joseph done And Acquit him Intirely then We Will Release Mulinburg Directly Without harm As Soon as Wee know for Certain that Done Is Released But If you Dont think proper to Release him then Abide By the Consequence ; for All you Can do Is to hang him And If you Do Wee Will follow your Example to your Confusion So you and Us for It.

The Royal Refugees your sworn Enemies

N. B. We perhaps May give him Liberty to Write his Sentiments and We Shall Endeavour to Convey It to Where he thinks proper

If you Dont know I Can Inform you that your governour Is As proper A person to Apply to On This Account As Any you Can Imploy

If you Make any Search We Will put our prisnor to Death at the first Apperiance of Danger

To Mulinburghs friends If he has Any

NEW-YORK, September 3.

On Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, a gentleman in a chaise was stopped, near the four mile stone, by three footpads, with fire arms; they demanded his purse and watch, many imprecations were used, and five pounds, with a gold watch, surrendered to them under very terrific menaces.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 10.

Four persons are in the provost at New-York, under sentence of death for robbery.

We hear that a banditti, having lately collected on Long Island, and committed many outrages on the inhabitants, a party of troops were sent to surprise them, who have taken up the ringleaders and conducted them to New York.

BOSTON, September 1.

Monday evening last, being very dark, as one John Donaldson, second mate of the ship ———, Captain Barden, late from London, was going on board the vessel lying at Foster's wharf, he accidentally fell overboard, and was drowned.

Sept. 4. Last Friday afternoon, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the cellar of Mr. Townsend, carpenter, near the state house; but through the activity and vigilance of the engine men and other inhabitants, it was extinguished without doing much damage to the house, but occasioned considerable to Mr. Battelle, who improves the shop as a book store

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Calvin Burnet,

WILL GIVE

Three Shillings per Pound,

FOR

GINSENG,

WELL-DRIED.

He having agreed to collect a large quantity, will give the above price for every pound that shall be left at any house the east side of Connecticut River, which he shall appoint for the purpose, that may be most convenient for storing it. He expects to receive a sum of money this month, and hopes people will have their Ginseng well dried, and ready to leave at such places as he shall appoint whenever the money comes to hand.

Lebanon, Oct. 2. 3 w.

SAMUEL CROSBY,

Has just received, and is now opening for sale, near the meeting house in Charlestown, No. 4, a general and elegant assortment of

Drugs & Medicines.

ALSO,

All Articles in the Clothiers Business,

VIZ

Logwood, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Otter, &c.

And several other articles.

All which he will sell on reasonable terms,

FOR

Cash, Pot-Ash, Pearl-Ash, Pot-Ash Salts, Wheat or Flour, Ginseng & Bees-Wax.

Constant attendance will be given and every favour gratefully acknowledged

Charlestown, Oct. 2. 6 w.

A new Beaver Hat,

Was taken out of the College Hall, in Dresden, on the 17th ultimo—It had a flat crown, the brims not large, two loops only, a black twisted band, and a coarse white lining. Whoever will convey said Hat to the subscriber, in Chester, in the state of Vermont, or inform him where it is so that he may obtain it again shall receive One Silver Dollar reward, and all necessary charges

EZEKIEL COLBURN.

Windsor, Oct. 2. 3 w.

The Proprietors of Roxbury

in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors ——— These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Mr. Benjamin Birtch innholder in Hartford in the county of Windsor, on Thursday the 13th day of November next at 10 o'clock forenoon, for the following purposes, viz.

1. *To chuse a Moderator.*
2. *To chuse a Clerk*
3. *To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out the first division of said township; and chuse a committee for that purpose*
4. *To do any other business they shall think best to promote the settlement of the town, agreeably to the charter.*

THO COOPER, Just Peace.

Windsor, Oct 2. 3 w.

GINSHANG.

Three Shillings per Pound,

GIVEN FOR

Well-dried Ginshang,

After the 6 h of October next :

The subscriber having engaged to collect a large quantity, expects to receive about Two Thousand Dollars *for the purpose of purchasing that* Commodity of the Forest, *after said time ; and therefore gives this previous notice that people may have time to collect and dry that easily procured article : and every one who is desirous of being furnished with a little* ready Cash *may be assured of receiving the above price for every pound they shall deliver to the subscriber, at his house in Windsor.*

ALEX. PARMELE.

Vain Curiosity.

OH could I quit this narrow ground,
And walk creation's ample round;
An angel's pinions could I wear,
And traverse nature far and near;
With pleasure I would rove abroad,
And view the various works of God:
I'd mount above this nether sky,
And to remotest worlds would fly—
Explore the comet's distant track,
And find what laws recal him back—
Know if each twinkling star's a sun—
Around each star what planets run—
If peopled, other worlds, as ours,
With men of like, or diff'rent pow'rs—
If curs'd, with us, to war and strife,
And other plagues of human life—
If virt'ous once, they persevere,
Or fallen are like mortals here—
If grace to sinners offer'd there,
Or they are doom'd to dark despair—
If a Redeemer interpose,
As here for us, so there for those:
Such myst'ries could I understand,
How would my narrow soul expand!
A thousand lab'ring doubts be eas'd,
And *Faith* a thousand fold increas'd;
Devotion, love, and joy, take fire—
My songs of praise be sounded high'r.
But stay———so far I need not roam
To find what I may learn at home;
Those heav'ns above, this earth below,
Teach more of God than yet I know;
His wisdom, goodness, grace and pow'r,
Shine bright before me ev'ry hour;
In him I live, and breathe, and move—
I feel his infl'ence, taste his love.
Need I know more than nature tells?
That *more* his sacred word reveals.
With other worlds, how it may fare,
I leave to God—they are his care.
Be this my great, my sole concern,
The way of truth and peace to learn;
My Maker's favour to obtain,
And in his favour to remain;
For this, no other means I want,
Than what my God is pleas'd to grant.
I need not spend a single thought,
Beyond what he himself has taught.
If I'm a stranger to him still,
The *means* I blame not, but the *will*.

From the Political Magazine for January 1783.

The following letter is said to have been written by Mr. Laurens, to a merchant in Philadelphia, on the event of his son's death.

My dear friend,

I Have a melancholy tale to tell you—My son was killed at Cambohee Bluff, at the head of a small detachment, in a skirmish with a party of the British forces under the command of Major Brereton. When I revolve this fatal blow, and turn the circumstances of the present war in my mind, I am led to conclude that providence frowns on the obstinate continuance of so unnatural a contest, and points its vengeance at the leading men. I had hopes in the rising glory of this excellent young man, which led my declining years with comfort. I looked on him with all the fond delight of an approving parent, and I considered him in a direct path to the highest honours which our new world could bestow. But I have been too ambitious; for just in the very moment when my fabric of glory was compleated, an unerring hand hurled a fatal ball that has levelled the building forever, and leaves me to mourn out the remainder of life in sorrow and affliction. I now indeed feel those pangs, most sensibly, which other sonless parents have experienced since the sword has been unsheathed on the American shore; nor can that philosophy, which I preached to others, afford one ray of comfort to me. I am deprived of that which cannot be restored, and must acknowledge the justice of heaven in not exempting the principal agents in war from the common calamities of battle.

Good God! my friend, what a scene of blood has been exhibited in this contest! How many widows have been made—how many orphans has it occasioned!—and alas! how many, many sons have been snatched from their now unhappy parents!—the very earth smokes with blood! and almost every field contains the slaughtered bodies of Britons and Americans, whose animosity was only to be reconciled in the grave of death!——When I seriously consider these matters, as at the present moment I do, a train of horror rises to my imagination, and I see that the impropriety of the leaders on both sides, is the sole cause of all that has happened; and that on them vengeance will fall in the end. It is time, therefore, to think of peace—it is time that the sword should return to its quiet habitation, and that the arms which have been lifted against each other, should now embrace with brotherly affection, and by a permanent bond of friendship, make some atonement for all the mischiefs they have occasioned.

On my part, you may rest assured, that every effort shall be exerted to bring about this great object, and once more to bind in unity and concord, those brethren who have been so long attempting the destruction of each other. There are many false lights in which the patriotic glory of a citizen is often viewed; and one is the destruction of a fellow-creature for an error in thinking—a fellow creature, not in the character of a common enemy, but in the internal habits of fraternal friendship. This life, my dear friend, is but a short space of time, and our business should be to make ourselves happy; not in the glare of military atchievements, nor in the ambition of civil oppression; the one is murder—the other tyranny: both in an enlightened age are to be avoided, if those who preside had as much respect for the well-being of those whom they govern, as they entertain for their own ambition, or their own emolument. The great mass of mankind are never in the wrong. Error always arises from a few leaders, whose opinions are held too sacred, and whose judgments are often mistaken. This truth is fatally verified in the present war, which might have easily been avoided, had Great Britain been less haughty, and America more dispassionate. The rubicon, however, is now passed, and its stream has been crimsoned with kindred gore.

I have now no ambition left, but that of seeing peace restored. I have no other glory in view; for he, on whom my only hope rested, is numbered among the thousands of his countrymen, whose pulse of life no longer beat. My boy is gone, and with him all my happiness! He was in the bloom of life—in the fullness of military fame—adored, respected, and esteemed, by all who knew him. The loss of such a son is enough to break an old man's heart. Indeed, indeed my friend, I most sensibly feel the stroke; nor can all my fortitude on this occasion rise superior to the infirmities of nature.—My enemies in malice (for such almost every man has) may now triumph:—They see me stabbed in the tenderest, in the most vulnerable part; they see me the most wretched of mankind, tasting all the misery of the most poignant distress, in defence of the blessings of a country in which I can never taste happiness. Farewel! and may we soon meet the day, when we shall embrace as national brothers, in the same manner we now can do as private friends.

Yours, &c &c &c.

Stephen Conant,

Desires all persons indebted to him by Book or otherwise, to make immediate *payment. Those who have not* particularly *engaged to pay* Money, *are informed, that good merchantable* Wheat, *if brought soon, will be received at the current market price. All who disregard this public notice, and neglect to discharge their respective accounts, may depend on having them put in suit without further delay. He hopes no one will take exceptions at his earnest solicitation, as necessity impels him to be thus urgent.*

Windsor, Sept. 18.

The Inhabitants of Royalton

in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, at a legal meeting, granted a tax of Two Pence on each acre of land in said town, public rights only excepted, for the purpose of building several large bridges therein—agreeable to an act of the General Assembly. The proprietors and landholders of said town, and all others concerned, are hereby notified, that unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber by the first day of December next, so much of each delinquent's land, as will discharge his respective tax, and intervening cost, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 4th day of said December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in said Royalton.

ZEB. LYON, Collector.

Royalton. Sept. 25.

The Proprietors of Orange,

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at Thetford, in said county, on Tuesday the 4th day of February last, a tax of Five Dollars was assessed on each right or share of land, to pay for laying out said township, procuring the charter, and other incident charges—The delinquent proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first Tuesday of January next, or so much of their respective rights will be sold at public vendue, as will discharge such delinquents taxes.

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.

Hartford, Sept. 25.

THE

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[VOL. I.] THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1783. [NUMB. 10.]

WINDSOR; PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

NEW-YORK, August 18.

Head quarters, New York, Aug. 17, 1783.

ORDERS.

The commander in chief has received the following instructions from his Majesty, which are to be entered into the regimental books of the several corps; and his Excellency makes no doubt but the contents will be strictly complied with.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS, we have thought fit, that the forces under your command, in North America, be forthwith reduced: our will and pleasure is, that in the doing thereof, you, or the persons appointed by you for this service, do cause the following instructions to be duly complied with; and all officers and soldiers of our said troops, are hereby required to yield obedience thereto, as they would answer the contrary at their peril.

1st. The 3d and 4th battalions of the 60th, or Royal American regiment of foot, commanded by our trusty and well-beloved Counsellor General Lord Amherst: the 2d battalion of our 84th regiment, or Royal Highland Emigrants, commanded by yourself: and our four corps respectively commanded by our trusty and well beloved Col. Edward Fanning, our trusty and well beloved Col. Robert Donkin, our trusty and well-beloved Lieut. Col. Bornistee Tarleton, and our trusty and well beloved Lieut. Col. John Graves Simcoe, are to be entirely disbanded as soon as the same can possibly be done.

2dly. Our several regiments of foot respectively commanded by our trusty & well beloved Lieut Gen. George Morrison, our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor Earl Cornwallis, our trusty and well-beloved Lieut Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, our trusty & wellbeloved Lieut Gen Marisco Frederick, our trusty and well beloved Lieut. General John Campbell, and the 1st battalion of our 42d or Royal Highland regiment of foot, commanded by our trusty and well-beloved General John Murray, (commonly called Lord John Murray) are to be forthwith reduced according to the plan hereunto annexed: and it is our will and pleasure, that you, or such person or persons as you shall appoint for this service, do, as soon as possible, take care that each of said regiments be formed & consist of the numbers mentioned in the said annexed plan, and no more; and that all the non commissioned officers & private men of our said regiments, over and above those men who are less fit for service, be discharged:—In the doing whereof, as likewise in the disbanding the several battalions and corps specified in the first article of these our instructions, the following directions are to be duly observed.

3dly. Before such disbanding and reduction, you are to cause an exact muster to be taken, or in case that cannot conveniently be done, effective rolls to be made of each troop and company of our said regiments, battalions, and corps, & to transmit to our Secretary at War, for our information, an account of their condition and numbers at the time of reduction, together with a list of the names and rank of the commissioned officers hereby to be disbanded, specifying also if any of them hold other commissions to which pay is annexed

4thly. Our intention being only to pay off, at present, and clear the non commissioned officers and private men of our said regiments, battalions and corps; and give an allowance of half pay to the commissioned officers entitled thereto, from the time of disbanding. You are to take care, before the disbanding and reduction, that the quarters of each troop and company be duly cleared, that the accounts between the men and their officers be made up, and that they be fully satisfied and paid their arrears, stoppages, bounty, and all other just pretensions up to the day of their discharge inclusive; whereof the said officers are to take acquittances and discharges from them respectively, distinguishing each head of payment.

5thly. You are to take care that the arms delivered out of our stores of ordnance, to the disbanded men, and indented for, be returned thither again, and acquittance taken for the same.

6thly. You are to take care that each non commissioned officer & private man, hereby to be disbanded, be permitted to carry away with him his clothes and knapsack, which he now wears; the dragoons to be allowed their clothes and cloaks, now in wear.

7thly. You are to provide a passage for all the disbanded commissioned officers, and for as many of the non commissioned officers and private men discharged from the regiments which are to be reduced in this establishment, according to the plan hereunto annexed, as shall be desirous of returning to Great-Britain, either by hiring vessels or otherwise, as you shall find best for our service, and least expensive to the public, and cause them to embark with their wives and children, under the command of such discreet commissioned officers as you shall think necessary to take care of them on their passage, during which they are to be subsisted

8thly. And we being pleased to allow each non-commissioned officer & private man of the battalions and corps hereby to be disbanded, fourteen days subsistence, as of our royal bounty, to carry them to the places of their former residence, and the like bounty to such of the non commissioned officers & private men, of the regiments hereby to be reduced, as shall desire to continue in America. Our will and pleasure is, that the said bounty money be paid to them respectively on the day of their discharge, and to such of them belonging to the said regiments last mentioned, as shall desire to return home; the like bounty money is to be paid upon their disembarking in this kingdom, except to the men who may have been inlisted in Scotland or Ireland, to whom, in consideration of their homes being distant, we are pleased to allow twenty eight days subsistence, and receipts are to be taken for the said bounties, all which acquittances, discharges and receipts, are to be transmitted to the agents of the said corps, to be produced to our Secretary at War, as vouchers for the several payments herein directed.

9thly. You are to order the commissioned officers whom you shall appoint to take care of the men on their passages, to send to our Secretary at War authentic lists, attested in the best manner, of the names of the non-commissioned officers and private men, and when dismissed in Great Britain, and to give them passes, in case they shall desire the same, to the places of their former residence, allowing them a reasonable time

to repair thither, and strictly charging them not to travel with any arms, or more than three in company together, upon pain of the severest punishment.

And to the end the said non-commissioned officers and private men may be sensible of the care we have taken of them, on their dismission, you are to cause these our directions to be read at the head of each troop and company, for a more ready compliance with our pleasure hereby signified, and see that the same be put in execution.

Given at our Court of St. James's, 9th day of June, 1783, in the 23d year of our reign.

By his Majesty's command,

R. FITZPATRICK.

Copy of a letter from Sir Guy Carleton to the President of Congress.

New York, Aug. 17, 1783.

SIR,

THE June packet lately arrived, has brought me final orders for the evacuation of this place; be pleased, Sir, to inform Congress of this proof of the perseverance of the court of Great Britain; in the pacific system expressed by the provisional articles, and that I shall lose no time, as far as depends upon me, in fulfilling his Majesty's commands.

But notwithstanding my orders are urgent to accelerate the total evacuation, the difficulty of assigning the precise period for this event is of late greatly increased.

My correspondence with Gen. Washington, Governor Clinton and Mr. Livingston (your late Secretary for Foreign Affairs) early suggested the impediments tending to retard this service. A letter to Mr. Livingston, of the 6th of April, two more to General Washington, of the 12th of May and 10th of June, with several to Governor Clinton, stating many hostile proceedings within the sphere of his authority, are those to which I refer, copies of some of these letters I enclose, though I am doubtless to presume, the Congress to be informed of all transactions material to the general direction of their affairs.

The violence in the Americans, which broke out soon after the cessation of hostilities, encreased the number of their countrymen to look to me for escape from threatened destruction, but these terrors have of late been so considerably augmented, that almost all within these lines conceive the safety both of their property and of their lives, depend upon their being removed by me, which renders it impossible to say when the evacuation can be compleated. Whether they have just ground to assert, that there is either no government within your limits for common protection, or that it secretly favours the committees in the sovereignty they assume, and are actually exercising, I shall not pretend to determine; but as the daily gazettes and publications furnish repeated proofs, not only of a disregard to the articles of peace, but of barbarous menaces from committees formed in various towns, cities and districts, and even at Philadelphia, the very place which the Congress had chosen for their residence, I should shew an indifference to the feelings of humanity, as well as to the honour and interest of the nation I serve, to leave any of the loyalists that are desirous to quit the country, a prey to the violence they conceive they have so much cause to apprehend.

The Congress will hence discern how much it will depend on themselves and the subordinate legislatures, to facilitate the service I am commanded to perform, by abating the fears they will thereby diminish the number of the emigrants; but should these fears continue and compel such multitudes to remove, I shall hold myself acquitted from every delay in the fulfilling my orders and the consequences which may result therefrom; and I cannot avoid adding, that it makes no small part of my concern, that the Congress have thought proper to suspend to this late hour, recommendations stipulated by the treaty, and in the punctual performance of which the king and his ministers have expressed such entire confidence. I am, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant,

GUY CARLETON.

His Excellency Elias Boudinot, Esquire.

PRINCETON.

By the United States in Congress assembled, August 7, 1783.

Resolved unanimously, Ten States being present:

THAT an equestrian statue of Gen. Washington be erected at the place where the residence of Congress shall be established:

Resolved, That the statue be of bronze: The General to be represented in a Roman dress, holding a truncheon in his right hand, and his head encircled with a laurel wreath: The statue to be supported by a marble pedestal, on which are to be represented, in bass relievo, the following principal events of the war, in which General Washington commanded in person, viz. The Evacuation of Boston—The Capture of the Hessians at Trenton—The Battle of Princeton—The Action of Monmouth—and the Surrender of York. On the upper part of the front of the pedestal to be engraved as follows: "The United States in Congress assembled, ordered this statue to be erected in the year of our Lord, 1783 in honour of George Washington, the illustrious commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America during the war, which vindicated and secured their liberty, sovereignty, and independence."

Resolved, That a statue conformable to the above plan, be executed by the best artist in Europe, under the superintendance of the minister of the United States at the Court of Versailles and that money to defray the expence of the same, be furnished from the treasury of the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of Congress transmit to the minister of the United States at the Court of Versailles, the best resemblance of General Washington that can be procured, for the purpose of having the above statue erected, together with the fittest description of the events which are to be the subject of the bass relievo.

United States in Congress assembled, August 26, 1783.

According to order, General Washington attended, and being introduced by two Members, the President addressed him as follows:

SIR,

CONGRESS feel particular pleasure in seeing your Excellency, and in congratulating you on the success of a war in which you have acted so conspicuous a part.

It has been the singular happiness of the United States, that during a war so long, so dangerous, and so important, Providence has been graciously pleased to preserve the life of a General, who has merited and possessed the uninterrupted confidence and affection of his fellow citizens. In other nations many have performed services for which they have deserved and received the thanks of the publick; but to you, Sir, peculiar praise is due, your services have been essential in acquiring and establishing the freedom and independence of your country; they deserve the grateful acknowledgments of a free and independent nation; those acknowledgments Congress have the satisfaction of expressing to your Excellency.

Hostilities have now ceased, but your country still needs your services; she wishes to avail herself of your talents in forming the arrangements which will be necessary for her in the time of peace; for this reason your attendance at Congress has been requested. A Committee is appointed to confer with your Excellency, and to receive your assistance in preparing and digesting plans relative to those important objects.

To which his Excellency made the following reply.

Mr. PRESIDENT,

I AM too sensible of the honourable reception I have now experienced, not to be penetrated with the deepest feelings of gratitude.

Notwithstanding Congress appear to estimate the value of my life beyond any services I have been able to render the United States, yet I must be permitted to consider the wisdom and unanimity of our national councils, the firmness of our citizens, and the patience and bravery of our troops, which have produced so happy a termination of the war, as the most conspicuous effect of the divine interposition, and the surest presage of our future happiness.

Highly gratified by the favourable sentiments which Congress are pleased to express of my past conduct, and amply rewarded by the confidence and affection of my fellow citizens, I cannot hesitate to contribute my best endeavours towards the establishment of the national security, in whatever manner the sovereign power may think proper to direct, until the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace, or the final evacuation of our country by the British forces; after either of which events I shall ask

permission to retire to the peaceful shade of private life.

Perhaps, Sir, no occasion may offer more suitable than the present, to express my humble thanks to God, and my grateful acknowledgments to my country, for the great and uniform support I have received in every vicissitude of fortune, and for the many distinguished honours which Congress have been pleased to confer on me in the course of the war.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, September 17.

On the 11th of June, Henry Laurens, Esq; together with his son and daughter arrived in London from Paris

Last week arrived in town from Philadelphia, the Right Honorable Lady Ann Stuart, third daughter of the Right Honorable the Earl of Bute, accompanied by her Consort the Baron de Poelnitz, a personage of great distinction in the kingdom of Poland.

It is with sincere regret we mention that an epidemical sickness prevails at Baltimore and has reached the city of Philadelphia, where it has already proved fatal to great numbers, and especially to Samuel Inglis, Esq; a most amiable and respectable citizen. The life of Captain Barney the much esteemed commander of the ship General Washington, lately arrived there from Europe, is despaired of.

We are just now informed, that the stages are stopped proceeding from Philadelphia to Baltimore, on account of the pestilential disorder which rages at both those capital places

Last Monday morning sailed for England, the ships Success and Lady Amherst; also for Nova Scotia, a fleet of vessels, which, with those embarked in three others not yet sailed, will have carried off eight thousand souls, and large sums in cash and dry goods.

Sept. 20. *The following circumstance may serve to shew the good inhabitants of this city that they cannot be too well guarded against the artifices of the number of villains that at present infest it: as a gentleman in this city was sitting in his room the other evening, counting some dollars, a person entered it and enquired if a Mr. Brown did not lodge in that house, being answered in the negative, he departed. About ten minutes after, two men came up to the chamber (one of whom appeared to be the same that had been there just before) and asked for a gentleman named Smith; when one of them drew a pistol and presented it to the breast of the gentleman, and demanded the money he had been counting— after a little reflection, seeing no alternative, he gave up his cash, and the villains took to their heels, shutting several doors behind them to retard a pursuit; but a window being open, the gentleman leaped out of it, and pursued so close, that they dropped their booty, and if he had not unfortunately fell in the chace, would certainly have taken them both.*

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 12.

Last Saturday, being the 6th of September, compleated two years since an army of British troops, under the command of that infamous traitor to his country Benedict Arnold, plundered & burnt the towns of New-London and Groton, and massacred the garrison of fort Griswold. On this occasion, a well adapted discourse was delivered in said fort, to a large and affected auditory, by the Rev. Mr. Hart, of Preston.

HARTFORD, Sept. 16.

Last Tuesday a transient person, (who called himself Mark Davis, and said he was born in Cheshire, in England, and that he was 28 years old) by accident fell off a raft of boards near the ferry, in this town, and was unfortunately drowned— no assistance could be given him, as he never rose after he fell off;— next day his body was found, and decently buried.

On Saturday se'ennight, as Mr. Nathaniel Johnson, of Simsbury, went down a well, where there had been some fire thrown a little before, but had been out an hour or two; after descending until he came within about 8 or 10 feet of the bottom, he fell and expired instantly—another person ventured down to fasten a rope to said Johnson, which he effected, being in the well only 2 or 3 minutes, when he was drawn up he appeared to be quite dead, but after some time came to.

ALBANY, September 1.

Notwithstanding the expectations of many, Eusopus, it seems, is not at this time to be the Hague of the United States—the wish and determination of Congress is to return to Philadelphia, provided they can do it without hurting their *dignity*.

A man who has been married a number of years to a Shrew, cannot easily part with her; for notwithstanding her brawling & noise, time has made her so necessary to him, that he cannot make himself happy without her: so it is with Congress, notwithstanding the injuries and insults they have received in Philadelphia, they languish and pine to return there again.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 30.

By the eastern post we are informed, that one day last week, as Mr. —— Frost, of Princeton, in this state, and his son, a lad of about 19 years of age, were at work together making wall, the boy assaulted his father, beat his brains out with a leaver, and was last Thursday committed to Worcester gaol.

WINDSOR, October 9.

By accounts received from the Lakes, we learn, that the great house or magazine, situated within the fort of St. John, on Lake Champlain, was set on fire by a flash of lightning, on Saturday evening, the 23d of August, and, together with the stores that were in it, consumed to ashes, except about six hundred barrels of gun-powder in a vault under the house, which received no damage; the garrison, dreading an explosion, fled to the woods a few miles above and below the fort till Sunday morning, when returning to clear away the rubbish, they perceived fresh danger, and retired again, more alarmed than before; but no accident happened on that day; and on Monday morning, about ten o'clock, the garrison returned, and were employed under the direction of the commanding officer, the chief engineer, who arrived from Montreal, and the commanders in the Lake service, in clearing away the rubbish, collecting such materials as were not of an inflammatory nature, and getting all things into order.--/-- The intrepidity of two British soldiers deserves particular notice; the covering of a small store-house, containing filled bombs, cartridges, &c. within a few feet of the great house, during the conflagration, had taken fire, yet they had the resolution to strip off such part of the shingling as was on fire, and extinguished it, and the wind blowing a contrary way, the house was saved; and on Monday afternoon, when the last accounts came away, no apprehension of danger remained.

Died, last week on Wednesday, at Norwich, after languishing but a few weeks under the exquisite pains of a nervous fever, ABEL CURTIS, Esq, aged about 30 years. He has left a disconsolate young widow, and two small children, to mourn the loss of a kind husband, and an indulgent parent —his acquaintances are deprived of an agreeable friend---the public have lost a charitable, benevolent, and truly honest man; and in every respect a very valuable member of the community.

Sundry articles of intelligence, Advertisements, &c. we have been obliged to omit this week for want of room, but shall be inserted in our next.

L O N D O N.

His Majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of Parliament, on Wednesday, July 16, 1783.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE advanced season of the year requires some remission from your long and laborious attention to the public service—the exigencies of that service may oblige me to call you together again at an early period; and I persuade myself, from my uniform experience of your affection to me, and your zeal for the public good, that you will cheerfully submit to a temporary inconvenience for the advantage of your country.

I expected to have had the satisfaction of acquainting you before the end of the sessions, that the terms of pacification were definitively settled; but the complicated state of the business in discussion has unavoidably protracted the negociations. I have, however, every reason to believe, from the dispositions shewn by the several powers concerned, that they are perfectly well inclined to such a conclusion as may procure the blessings of peace, so much and so equally to be desired by all parties.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies you have so liberally granted for the public service, for facilitating my arrangements towards a separate establishment for the Prince of Wales, and for enabling me, without any new burthen on my people, to discharge the debt which remained on my civil list.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I earnestly recommend to you an attention towards promoting among my people in your several counties, that spirit of order, regularity, and industry, which is the true source of revenue and power in this nation, and without which all regulations for the improvement of one, or the increase of the other, will have no effect.

July 20. Mr. Dana, the American negociator in the northern parts of Europe, having concluded a treaty of commerce and amity with the empress of Russia, and the court of Copenhagen, is now at the court of Sweden, negociating a similar treaty with that power, the basis of all which are said to be reciprocity of benefits, and an equality to the right of marine commerce.

The betts now are, at the Cocoa Tree, seven to four, that the definitive treaty is signed before the middle of August.

An anonymous correspondent says, it is no wonder that the King's speech did not promise that the definitive treaty would shortly be signed; for there are serious differences between us and the Spaniards, which threaten a renewal of the war. This has been the real cause of the great fall in the funds, which they cannot recover while these disputes last.

July 21. The Russian squadron, consisting of 16 ships of war, 11 of which are of the line, sailed from Constadt the 10th instant, and are expected in the Downs in a few days.

The King of Prussia has ordered 50,000 men to be encamped in Silesia, and to hold themselves in perfect readiness for other service; and it appears from various accounts from Germany & Russia, that a war between the latter and the Porte is inevitable.

July 23. Though we would by no means wantonly disturb the public tranquillity with the sudden alarm of war, yet we cannot help observing, that the rapid exertions of the admiralty for putting the navy again on the most respectable footing, are strong indications that government do not believe the present peace will be permanent.

Extract of a letter from Naples, dated March 11.

"*Of the many anecdotes related concerning the desolation at Messina, the following is by much the most terrible and distressing. The Marchioness de Spadara, during the earthquake, was conveyed by her husband to the harbour; but during the preparations for embarkation, having come to her senses, and perceiving that her infant son was not with her, she profited by her husband's being too busied to attend to her, and ran back to town. She found her house safe, and going up stairs, took her child from its cradle, but could not return; as in the interim the stairs had fallen; she flew from room to room, distracted by repeated crushes of one or other part of the building, and got to the balcony, where, thinking herself safe, she held up her son, and implored the assistance of those who saw her; but the interest which every one felt for himself at the moment of this dreadful and general calamity, prevented every attempt to avoid the impending danger; and the house taking fire, this unhappy woman fell a sacrifice to her maternal affections. Her body was found attached by the arms to her babe—an embrace which death itself could not loose.*"

A new Beaver Hat,

Was taken out of the College Hall, in Dresden, on the 17th ultimo—It had a flat crown, the brims not large, two loops only, a black twisted band, and a coarse white lining. Whoever will convey said Hat to the subscriber, in Chester, in the state of Vermont, or inform him where it is so that he may obtain it again shall receive One Silver Dollar reward, and all necessary charges.

EZEKIEL COLBURN.

Windsor, Oct 2. 3w.

The Proprietors of Orange,

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at Thetford, in said county, on Tuesday the 4th day of February last, a tax of Five Dollars was assessed on each right or share of land, to pay for laying out said township, procuring the charter, and other incident charges.—The delinquent proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first Tuesday of January next, or so much of their respective rights will be sold at public vendue, as will discharge such delinquents taxes.

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.

Hartford, Sept. 25.

Samuel Crosby,

Has just received, and is now opening for sale, near the meeting house in Charlestown, No. 4, a general and elegant assortment of

Drugs & Medicines.

ALSO,

All Articles in the Clothiers Business,

VIZ.

Logwood, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Otter, &c.

And several other articles.

All which he will sell on reasonable terms,

FOR

Cash, Pot-Ash, Pearl-Ash, Pot-Ash Salts, Wheat or Flour, Ginseng & Bees-Wax.

Constant attendance will be given and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Charlestown, Oct. 2. 6w.

Calvin Burnet,

WILL GIVE

Three Shillings per Pound,

FOR

GINSENG,

WELL-DRIED.

He having agreed to collect a large quantity, will give the above price for every pound that shall be left at any house the east side of Connecticut River, which he shall appoint for the purpose, that may be most convenient for storing it. He expects to receive a sum of money this month, and hopes people will have their Ginseng well dried, and ready to leave at such places as he shall appoint whenever the money comes to hand.

Lebanon, Oct. 2. 3w.

The Proprietors of Roxbury

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors———These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Mr. Benjamin Birtch innholder in Hartford, in the county of Windsor, on Thursday the 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, for the following purposes, viz.

1. *To chuse a Moderator.*
2. *To chuse a Clerk.*
3. *To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out the first division of said township; and chuse a committee for that purpose.*
4. *To do any other business they shall think best to promote the settlement of the town, agreeably to the charter.*

THO COOPER, Just. Peace.

Windsor, Oct 2. 3w.

To be sold at the Printing-Office for Cash or well-dried Ginseng,

Watts's Psalms,

Psalms & Hymns, Spelling-Books, Primers, Pope's Essay on Man, &c.

Also for Produce of any kind,

Watts's Divine Songs, Penitential Cries, and sundry other pamphlets.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. I.] THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1783. [NUMB. 11.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the East India company's service, dated Bencoolen, April 13, 1783.

"ON Monday the 18th of March, at half past two in the morning, it having been exceeding stormy the evening before, our magazine and laboratory were fired by lightning, the former containing about 400 and the latter 100 barrels of powder, and every implement of artillery was totally destroyed.

"I was in bed at my own house, which was not quite 150 yards from the place where the magazine stood, and plainly saw the flash, which burst open my shutters, and extinguished a lamp I had burning in my chamber; immediately after, the roof of my house fell in, & buried me in the ruins; but as it chiefly consisted of bamboo, I was not hurt: I contrived, I know not how, to get into my hall, the floor of which I found covered with broken glass, from the fall of the lamps and lantern that had been in it. Here I remained for some time, not knowing what to do, whether to remain in the house, or run out, it then raining excessively. All this time I imagined that my house only had suffered, supposing it had been struck up with lightning. At length I saw a light in the fort which increased very fast, and a serjeant came running to acquaint me, that the Seapoys barracks had taken fire, and immediately after the drums beat to arms—I went to the fort—but what a scene was there!—It is next to impossible to describe it!—The barracks torn to pieces! the men under arms half naked! and the fire burning furiously!—Notwithstanding the heavy rain which then fell, it continued until near six in the morning, when it was burnt out, not a part of the Seapoys barracks being left. On my return to my own house, I found not a room in it had escaped, nor a lock or bolt but what was forced open, every shutter and door split to pieces, and the furniture all broke, or spoiled by the explosion or rain—the roof and sides full of holes, from the vast quantity of shot and brickbats which had gone through them—the papering ripped of in a thousand places: in short, the house, which, though about four months before cost me 750 Spanish dollars, was not in its present state worth 200. What is most extraordinary is, that though innumerable shot and brickbats were flying about, not a single European received any hurt from them. Almost every house in the settlement was nearly ruined, all the plastor being stripped off, and the glasses, shades, and china entirely destroyed. The company's loss, exclusive of individuals, is estimated at 90 000 dollars. The only lives lost are four Seapoys and two women. Picture to yourself our situation—surrounded by the most treacherous set of rascals under the sun, with only forty-three half barrels of powder remaining, and not a single cartridge made up, except a very few which the men had in their pouches. However the natives did not think proper to attack us."

Sentence against Siphalis, of the 35th regiment, which mutined at Burdwa, and was sent to Berhampore to be tried and executed, 7th May 1783.

Crime.—Emrough Sing Subadar, 1st battalion, 35th regiment of Seapoys, brought into court and charged with mutiny.

Sentence.—The court being cleared, and the president and members having taken into their mature consideration the evidence for and against the prisoner, together with his defence are of opinion that he is not guilty of the charge exhibitted against him, viz. mutiny, they do therefore acquit him, and he is hereby acquitted.—But they find him guilty of exciting the Seapoys to mutiny, which being a breach of the 3d article of the second section of the articles of war, they do adjudge him, and he is hereby adjudged, to be blown from a gun in front of all the troops at Berhampore.

The following is a list of curious relicts in the possession of some of the most publick characters of the present day.

Sir William Howe has got a side curl that was cut off the head of Sampson—this was found in Daliah's lap, soon after she disfigured the poor gentleman's *caput*, and is reported by a connoisseur who frequently saw it at New-York, to be in very high perfection.

In Admiral Keppel's cabinet of curiosities, may be seen the two fore legs of Sir John Cope's horse, that brought him so expeditiously from Preston-Pans, to relate the news of his defeat by an inferior army.

At Mr. Burke's house at Beccoosfield, may be seen, in high preservation, the skeleton of the head of Loyola. The brains have long since been dried up, tho' the curious still pretend that they trace in the rugged cavity, some marks of a subtile imagination.

Lord North is possessed of a great coat which formerly belonged to Bright of Essex; in which he can button up himself and half a score more friends with all the ease imaginable; he has got beside a pillow belonging to the bed of Ware, on which all his family, to the fortieth cousin, repose with great comfort and convenience.

In Mr Fox's closet is a very curious utensil filled with a Lacedemonian black-broth; this formerly belonged to old Lycurgus, and is kept to show that the ancients used to eat at the publick expence as is practised by our patriots at the present day.

Lord John Cavendish has all the sense that Solomon never made use of.

Anecdote of the Duke de Rohan.—Travelling in Switzerland he was taken ill and sent for the first Physician of the Canton.—Dr. Thiban (who was reckoned the first) being introduced, the Duke observed that his face was very familiar to him—"No wonder, (replied the Doctor) for I had the honour to be *Marechal (Anglic)* farrier to your Grace's stable"—"And how the Devil said the Duke, happens it, that I find you here a Physician, and how do you treat your patients?—As I treated your Grace's horses—I kill a great many, but I cure a few; and therefore, for God's sake, let me continue here to gain my bread among the honest Swiss."

June 5. Notwithstanding the great quantities of Spanish Dollars that are daily arriving in the Kingdom, sterling silver still continues at the enormous price of near Six Shillings the ounce. This arises from the following causes; first, great quantities of Dollars have, for some time, been sending abroad to pay our soldiers and sailors; and secondly, monied people have entered into combination to buy up Dollars in very large quantities immediately upon their arrival; so that the manufacturers can-

not procure silver to work up, without paying for it at an extravagant rate. Hence the plate working branch still continues in a very languishing state.

MADRID, (Spain) May 20.

They write from San Lucar, that for some time past that country has been covered with a multitude of locusts, 400 bushels of which have been buried in the ground, and the country people, in order to preserve, if possible, the fruits of the earth, have quitted every other labour and employ themselves entirely in the destruction of those insects.

VIENNA, (Germany) May 19.

We learn from Neusolh, in Hungary, that on the 8 h instant, a fire broke out in a stable, by the imprudence of a servant smoaking Tobacco, and the wind being very violent, 235 houses, &c. were reduced to ashes; two men and a woman perished in the flames; but the number of cattle consumed is not yet known.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. C) August 13.

On Wednesday last a cause was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, wherein Ralph and Dysell of this town, cabinet makers, were plantiffs, and Mr. Robert Norris, one of the British merchants who remained here at the evacuation, was defendant. The action was brought for a quantity of mahogony, the property of the plaintiffs, and as such secured to them by the articles of capitulation, but afterwards taken away, and sold at publick auction, by the defendant (acting as vendue master) as it is alledged, by the orders of Col. Moncrief, on a pretence, that the said mahogony being the property of British merchants, was taken at sea by rebel privateers, and condemned in the sham court of admiralty of this state. This cause was tried by a special Jury, one half citizens and the other half subjects of Great Britain. After a full and candid discussion in court for near eight hours, the jury returned, and in a very short time found a verdict for the plaintiffs one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, damages, with costs of suit. This was a cause of much expectation; and being the first tried in our courts, where half the jury were foreigners, various were the conjectures on their returning to the jury room. We have been informed, that at first they appeared equally divided in sentiments, but upon one of the jury proposing to put the parties out of the case, and examine the evidence with candour and impartiality, they soon all concurred in the verdict. Two other causes were brought before the jury, between British subjects and citizens of this state, the determinations of which gave general satisfaction.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.

Sunday evening about 11 o'clock, Captain Pickles and a few of his friends being at Mr. Whiteside's, hearing the cries of some persons in distress, ran out unarmed, to their relief—but finding they were foreign sailors, chiefly Italians, Captain Pickles spoke to them in a language they understood, and endeavoured to pacify them. The scream of the distressed ceased, and there was no longer the appearance of a quarrel among themselves, for they instantly turned and struck at him and his company, who returned into the house. The cry of murder was repeated, when Captain Pickles seized his cutteau and said to those with him, "let us go out, call the watch and take them up. They accordingly went out and followed them to Walnut street, calling the watchmen as they went along, two only of whom came to their immediate assistance. The bloody minded villains seeing their advantage (for there were 12 or 15 of them in number, and only a cutteau, a cane, and a watchman's staff in possession of their pursuers) immediately turned and struck with knives and bludgeons. They were, however, obliged to fly, leaving one of their party behind them—but unfortunately Captain Pickles was mortally wounded, having received several stabs, shocking cuts with their knives, and with difficulty got back to Mr. Whiteside's house where he resided. In the intermin the assassins received a reinforcement from the vessels to which they belonged, and returned to a further execution of their murderous intentions—but the citizens collected, secured three of them that night, and several others were taken up next morning and committed to goal, and it is hoped will soon experience that exemplary punishment which their savage enormities justly deserve.

Captain Pickles sustained the wounds which he received with the greatest fortitude, exhibiting every magnanimous and noble characteristick of a hero, until about 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening, when he expired with the utmost calmness and resignation. Thus fell (in one of the highest acts of benevolence, that of administering relief to the distressed) by the hands of foreign ruffians, the gallant, the brave, the humane and experienced naval commander, William Pickles, Esq; who was an ornament to his profession, to humanity and to his country.

His remains were interred on Wednesday in St. Peter's church yard, with military honours, attended by a large number of citizens and friends, who deplored the loss of so valuable a member of society.

A watchman received a wound in his hand with a knife, the same night, from one of the above mentioned ruffians—and the subsequent evening another watchman was attacked and wounded by some British sailors, who were also secured, and will doubtless receive the reward of their demerits

We are sorry to inform our readers, that the worthy Major Kennedy of the Buck's county militia, died of the wounds he received when Moses Doane, and his infamous associates were attacked.—The Major was buried on the 2d instant with the honours of war.

Sept. 17. A collector of taxes near Piscataqua, in East-Jersey, was lately robbed of a considerable sum of public money, together with a good deal of his own property. Some of the money was the next day found in the possession of a lad who had been with the English troops near the whole of the late war, but had lately returned to his friends in Jersey, where he was permitted to stay on account of his youth It appeared that this fellow with three others of the same description, had perpetrated the robbery, shewing that they had taken the first opportunity of injuring the country which had extended unmeritted mercy to them.

On Monday last arrived here the ship Kent, from London, in which came passengers, Mr. Vaughan and family, with several others, to enjoy that freedom in America which is long since fled from England.

In the above ship, came seventy passengers to settle in this land of liberty, with large sums in cash and dry goods.

September 24. A letter from Charlestown, of September 9. says, "We have just received information of a violent hurricane at St. Augustine, by which several houses were overset and a number of vessels driven on shore: among them was a London ship with a great number of Carolina refugees; all of whom perished. The rain and some of the wind reached this place, by which the weather is made so cold that every house in Charlestown has a fire. The day before yesterday a Captain H———, of this town, in a fit of extreme distress and mortification of mind, put an end to his life at General Gadsden's wharf; it seems the cause of this unhappy affair was owing to his too great fondness for *hymeneal* sports. He married a woman in London, and another in this town; both of these were likely to meet in a few days, and least the coalition might produce an insurrection in the State, he cut the knot and left them both to move at large."

Extract of a letter from New-Jersey.

"One Luke Thornton came over a few days ago to Shoal Harbour in New-Jersey, robbed his father and mother of near 50l and took off most of their poultry. This young man turned tory in 1775, contrary to the advice of his friends went off to the enemy, and has been constantly privateering in their service until the late peace. He robbed also one of the neighbours of half a dozen sheep, imprudently telling them, that the United States were able to enough to find him live stock to Nova Scotia."

NEW-YORK, September 24.

Last week, some villains ascended a tree opposite one of the windows of a house in Nassau Street, and got into the chamber where a gentleman and his wife were asleep, and picked their pockets of several guineas, and other things of value and got off undiscovered.

The same night the joiner's shop of Carter and Burling, in Chappel-Street was plundered of all their working tools &c. & by some persons unknown.

Some of the villains that robbed Capt. Watson's sloop, from Philadelphia, were taken up last week and committed to our goal; we hear they will be tried in a few days.

A letter from London, dated July 16, and brought last Saturday in the Molly transport, mentions, that Parliament was on that day prorogued; and the Commissioners lately appointed by act of Parliament, *To enquire into the losses and services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, properties and professions, in consequence of their loyalty to the King, and attachment to Great-Britain*, were to meet and proceed on business the beginning of September; all claims for compensation must be delivered in before the 25th of March, 1784 and none will be allowed, unless the persons claiming can prove that their estates have been confiscated and sold by the States, to which they forme l/ b l ngd.

We are informed, the board of Commissioners consists of Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Coke, members of Parliment; a gentleman of the city, and Colonels Dundas and Kingston, of the army, lately serving in North America.

Yesterday arrived a sloop of war from Halifax, and last night came up two transports from England, but no papers are yet on shore from either of them. They left England on the first of August.

September 27. We have the satisfaction to inform the public, that on Wednesday morning last, a gang of free booters, that have for some time disturbed the peace of this city, was apprehended and safely lodged in the Provost: They were twelve or fourteen in number, all stout able fellows dressed in the habits of sailors, disbanded soldiers, and countrymen. It is said the discovery of them was made by the confession of one of their accomplices.

HARTFORD, Sept. 29.

Last week a young lad belonging to Weathersfield was unfortunately drowned in Connecticut river; it is supposed he went into the river after some game he had killed, as a gun and his clothes were found near the water, about a mile above where his body has been since found.

October 7. A late London paper mentions, that private orders had been sent down to all the Custom Houses in England and Scotland, to watch with the greatest attention the emigration of the people to America, that administration might know the extent and the classes from which it may take place ——The same paper adds, as a certain fact, that more than 31 000 emigrants from the north of Ireland had gone and were preparing to go to America.—That the stop which was put to it by the war being removed, they fly thither with an eagerness never known before.

SPRINGFIELD Oct. 7.

We hear from West Suffield, that one day last week as Mr. Rice of that place was setting a new still to work, a number of his children came round to see it, the top of the still as soon as it began boiling flew off, by which means three of his children were very badly scalded, one of them expired in a few hours after, the other two it is hoped are in a fair way of recovery.

BOSTON, October 4.

On Wednesday night the 17th ult. the Light House at Nantucket, by accident took fire, and was entirely consumed.

Wednesday evening last week, one Mr. Smith of Maryland, was knocked down by some assassian, and robbed of about thirty guineas. He was found lying in the street near the centre of the town, between the hours of nine and ten, speechless.

Saturday last arrived at New Port, Captain Charles Henderson, in 48 days from London. The Definitive Treaty was not signed when Captain Henderson sailed.

Every preparation is making for the speedy evacuation of New York, the heavy ordnance from Fort George being already embarked, and shipping are taken up in Philadelphia to assist in carrying off the garrison and stores.

WINDSOR, Oct. 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the State of New-Hampshire, to his friend in Connecticut.

"I would ever wish to maintain a good personal correspondence: I may well suppose our political views and interests may be different: if I should undertake to vindicate the justice of the doings of congress in general, or any particular acts relative to the army, you will naturally cry out, *sinister*.

"There is a few questions to solve, and then the matter would be plain for the smallest capacity. Question 1st. Has congress a right to fix the pay &c. of the army? Question 2d. Are they (with the advice of his Excellency General Washington) better judges of what is necessary for an army than the people at large? Question 3d. Is it justice and sound policy to keep public faith, or to break solemn engagements? As to the first, you need only look into the articles of confederation, and you have the answer in the affirmative. As to the second question, that the people at large are not proper judges of the stipend of the army, we need only observe, that near two thirds of the people are very indifferent judges of their own internal police within their own circumscribed sphere; how then can they judge of such national matters? As to the justice and good policy of keeping national faith, let men of sober abilities judge, and they only are capable. If all good faith is sacraficed to the capricious idle fancy of the giddy multitude, pray consider what flood of evil is opening upon us; it is beyond the most fertile genius to paint.

"You are sensible the national debt is put all on one footing; how will France, Spain, and Holland, look on our notorious perfidy? they will very readily conclude their generous loans depend on the precarious fitting of a mob. The fact is, we are now fast galloping into the hands of some foreign power, or a despotic monarchy of our own.

"We have now more freedom then we can stagger under. Extreme right in this case is extreme wrong. Are we not degenerated into down right anarchy, which rarely fails of ending in monarchy? Are we so infatuated as to overset our glorious republic? (which I pray God to prevent.) But we cannot command miracles, nor have we a right to look for things out of their common course. —Have taken the liberty to write freely on this subject, as you have had some share in the legislature—This day calls for steadiness of temper, wisdom and prudence.

It is said that there have been upwards of thirteen hundred deaths in Boston, within ten month past.

The Proprietors of Littleton in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, are informed that application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of said proprietors.——These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Mr. James Adams, in Barnet, in said county, on Thursday the 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes viz

1. To chuse a Moderator.

2. To chuse a Clerk

3. To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out part of the town into proper lots.

4 To agree upon a method for calling proprietors meetings in future

5 To act on any other business for the benefit of the proprietors.

ALEX HARVEY, Just. Peace.

Barnet, Oct. 3. 3 w.

The Inhabitants of Royalton in the county of Windsor and state of Vermont at a legal meeting granted a tax of Two Pence on each acre of land in said town public rights only excepted, for the purpose of building several large bridges therein—agreeable to an act of the General Assembly. The proprietors and landholders of said town, and all others concerned, are hereby notified, that unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber by the first day of December next, so much of each delinquent's land, as will discharge his respective tax, and intervening cost will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder on Thursday the 4th day of said December next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in said Royalton

ZEB LYON, Collector.

Royalton, Sept. 25.

NEW-YORK.

Head Quarters, New York 26th August, 1783.

ORDERS.

IT is the Commander in Chief's Order, that no person under any pretext, whatsoever, shall presume to demolish any stone or brick building, or remove any part of the materials of which such building is composed, even though he be the proprietor thereof: nor shall he take down or remove the materials of any wooden house or building, until the Board of Commissioners for settling and adjusting matters of account, debt, &c. shall upon due examination, be satisfied that the house and materials belong to the person making such application, and that he is under no covenant or engagement, repugnant to such removal; of which examination minutes are to be kept: Every person concerned in the demolition of stone and brick buildings, or in taking down or removing the materials of wooden buildings, and not able to produce an act of the said Board, authorising the same, which is to be indorsed with the Commandant's approbation shall be taken up by any civil or military officer, and sent to the Provost, and punished as the nature of his crime may require

(Signed) OL. DELANCEY, Adj. Gen.

The following Copy of an Ordinance, printed in French, was received from Martinique; with a request that it might be translated and published.

ORDINANCE *on the* American Trade.

Glande Charles, Viscount de Damas, Major-General in the King's Armies, Lieutenant Governor-General of Martinique and its dependencies, and Commodant-General of the French Windward Islands, in the West Indies, during the absence of the Governor, Lieutenant General of the said Islands.

Jacques Petit, Esq; Lord of Vievigne, one of his Majesty's Most Honorable Council, Honorary Councellor in Martinique; Judge General and Ordinator in the Island of Martinique and its dependences.

July 23 1783.

THE commerce of the colonies in these seas with North America, holding up the prospect of a reciprocal advantage to the two nations, and the latter allowing in her ports to our merchants every inviting encouragement, it is just that we should use the same expedients to invite them to our ports. It appeared to us that the inward duties and expences not being equal to their cargoes, nor the rate of their vessels; and on the other hand, that the slowness in getting their freight, occasioned great expence to them, which was the cause of their aversion for trading with us. Wishing to put a stop to all these inconveniences, and give to those merchants every encouragement to furnish our colonies with what goods the national commerce cannot afford them, and procure to the Americans the exportation of such commodities as our traders cannot export themselves. We, &c. in virtue of the powers trusted to us by his Majesty, have regulated, statued, and ordained, and we do regulate, statute, and ordain what follows:

Article first, The Americans, who shall think proper to trade in this colony and its dependencies, shall be taxed for the inward duties in our ports only, at the rate of 16 livres 10 sols for the anchorage, 24 livres 15 sols for the declaration at the Admiralty, and the same sum for the rights of the interpreter, including his trouble for conducting the Captain to the government, and to different places where he must fulfil his formalities.

Article second, Wishing to favour the quick dispatch of the American vessels, it will be granted to those merchants who have settled or shall settle in the quarter of La Galers, and within the circumference of St. Pierre, rum stores, and cisterns for their molasses, an exemption from all taxes for their negroes, and themselves, for five years.

These presents shall be registered at the Government's office, as well as at the Admiralty and Domain, and published so as to be made known to every person.

Given at Port Royal, Martinique, the twenty-third day of July, 1783, under the Seal of our Arms, and the Countersign of our Secretaries.

Signed, DAMAS and VIEVIGNE; and by Monsieur the General, signed BIOCHE, and by Monsieur the Ordinator, signed DE LEAU.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.

We hear, that the British court has given orders to cut a post road from Halifax to Quebec. This road is to go round the head of the Bay of Fundy. The distance on the road, it is thought will be some what more than 400 *miles. Vast numbers of the poorer refugees from this country, and about threescore of Cape Sable Indians, have been employed for some time in cutting this road, which it is expected will be finished next summer.*

Shelburne in Nova-Scotia, (late Port Roseway) it is said, bids fair to become a flourishing town. Cargoes of brick, lime, and every species of building materials, it is asserted, answer exceeding well at that place, as well as at Halifax, Lunenburgh, Liverpool, and other settlements in the peninsula.

The Spaniards have now on the stocks at Cadiz, Ferrol, the Groin, &c. two ships of 100 guns, two of 90, nine of 70, four of 60, and one of 50, besides eight frigates.

A new Beaver Hat,

Was taken out of the College Hall, in Dresden, on the 17th ultimo—It had a flat crown, the brims not large, two loops only, a black twisted band, and a coarse white lining. Whoever will convey said Hat to the subscriber, in Chester, in the state of Vermont, or inform him where it is so that he may obtain it again, shall receive One Silver Dollar reward, and all necessary charges

EZEKIEL COLBURN.

The Proprietors of Roxbury in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors ——These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Mr. Benjamin Birtch innholder in Hartford in the county of Windsor, on Thursday the 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, for the following purposes, viz.

1. *To chuse a Moderator.*
2. *To chuse a Clerk*
3. *To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out the first division of said township, and chuse a committee for that purpose.*
4. *To do any other business they shall think best to promote the settlement of the town, agreeably to the charter.*

THO. COOPER, Just. Peace.

Windsor, Oct 2. 3 w.

Calvin Burnet,

WILL GIVE

Three Shillings per Pound,

FOR

GINSENG,

WELL-DRIED.

He having agreed to collect a large quantity, will give the above price for every pound that shall be left at any house the east side of Connecticut River, which he shall appoint for the purpose, that may be most convenient for storing it. He expects to receive a sum of money this month, and hopes people will have their Ginseng well dried, and ready to leave at such places as he shall appoint whenever the money comes to hand.

Lebanon, Oct. 2. 3 w.

Samuel Crosby,

Has just received, and is now opening for sale near the meeting house in Charlestown, No. 4, *a general and elegant assortment of*

Drugs & Medicines.

ALSO,

All Articles in the Clothiers Business,

VIZ

Logwood, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Otter, &c.

And several other articles.

All which he will sell on reasonable terms,

FOR

Cash, Pot-Ash, Pearl-Ash, Pot-Ash Salts, Wheat or Flour, Ginseng & Bees-Wax.

Constant attendence will be given and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Charlestown, Oct 2. 6 w.

To be sold at the Printing Office for Cash or well-dried Ginseng,

Watts's Psalms,

Psalms & Hymns, Spelling-Books, Primers, Pope's Essay on Man, &c.

Also for Produce of any kind,

Watts's Divine Songs, Penitential Cries, and sundry other pamphlets.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] THURSDAY, October 23, 1783. [Numb. 12.]

WINDSOR: Printed by HOUGH and SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

PROPOSALS for settling a new STATE, by such Officers and Soldiers of the Federal Army as shall associate for that purpose.

I. THAT the United States purchase of the Natives, that tract of country which is bounded by Pennsylvania on the east, the river Ohio on the south, a meridian line drawn 30 miles west of the mouth of the river Sioto on the west—this meridian to run from the Ohio to the Miami river, which runs into lake Erie, and by this river and lake Erie on the north.

II. That in the first instance, lands be assigned to the army to fulfil the engagements of the United States by the resolutions of the 10th of September, 1776, August the 13th, and September 30th, 1780, viz.

	Acres.
To a Major General	1100
Brigadier General	850
Colonel	500
Lieutenant Colonel	450
Major	400
Captain	300
Lieutenant	200
Ensign or Cornet	150
Non commissioned officer and soldier each	100
The directors of the military hospital	850
Chief physician and purveyor each	500
Physicians surgeons and apothecaries each	400
Regimental surgeons, and assistants to the purveyor and apothecaries each	400
Hospital and regimental surgeons mates each	300

III. That all associators who shall actually settle in the new State within one year after the purchase shall be effected, and notice given by Congress, or the committee of the associators, that the same is ready for settlement (such notice to be published in the news papers of all the States) shall receive such additional quantities of land as to make their respective rights in the whole to contain the following number of acres, viz.

	Acres.
A Major General	2400
Brigadier General	2200
Colonel	2000
Lieutenant-Colonel	1800
Major	1700
Captain	1400
Lieutenant	1200
Ensign or Cornet	1000
Serjeant	700
Other non-commissioned officers and soldiers, each	600

And 50 acres more for each member of a family, besides the head of it.

IV. That the rights of the officers in the medical department, be encreased in like manner on the same conditions.

V. That all officers in the other staff department, who shall actually settle in the new State within the time above limited, shall receive rights of land in the proportion last stated, or on equitable comparison of their stations with the ranks of officers of the line and medical staff.

VI. That this encreased provision of lands shall extend to all officers of the line and staff, and to all non commissioned officers and soldiers, who during the present war, have performed in the whole three years service, whether in service or not at the close of the war; provided they present their claims, and become actual settlers in the new State, by the time above limited.

VII. These rights being secured, all the surplus lands shall be common property of the State, and disposed of for the common good—as for laying out roads, building bridges, erecting public buildings, establishing schools and academies, defraying the expences of Government and other public uses.

VIII. That every grantee shall have a house built and—acres of land cleared on his right within——years, or the same shall be forfeited to the State.

IX. That to enable the associators to undertake the settlement of the new State, the United States defray the expences of the march thither, furnish the necessary utensils of husbandry, and such live stock as shall be indispensibly requisite for commencing the new settlement, and subsistence for three years, viz one ration of bread and meat per day to each man, woman and child, and to every soldier a suit of clothes annually: The cost of these articles to be charged to the accounts of arrearages due to the members of the association respectively.

X. That for the security of the State against the Indians, every officer and soldier go armed: the arms to be furnished by the United States, and charged to the accounts of arrearages: Ammunition to be supplied the same way.

XI. That a constitution for the new State be formed by the members of the association previous to their commencing the settlement; two thirds of the associators present at a meeting duly notified for that purpose, agreeing therein. The total exclusion of slavery from that State to form an essential and irrecoverable part of the constitution.

XII. That the associators so assembled agree on such reasonable rules, as they shall deem necessary for the prevention and punishment of crimes, and the preservation of good order in the State; to have the force of laws during the space of two years, unless an assembly of the State formed agreeable to the constitution, shall sooner repeal them.

XIII. That the State so constituted, shall be admitted into the confederacy of the United States, and entitled to all the benefits of the Union in common with the other members thereof.

XIV. That at the above mentioned meeting of the associators, delegates be chosen to represent them in the Congress of the United States, to take their seats, as soon as the new State shall be erected.

XV. That the associators, having borne together as brethren the dangers and calamities of war, and feeling that mutual friendship, which long acquaintance and common sufferings give rise to —it being also the obvious dictate of humanity to supply the wants of the needy, and alleviate the distresses of the afflicted—it shall be an inviolable rule to take under the immediate patronage of the State, the wives and children of such associators, who having settled there shall die, or by lameness, wounds or sickness be rendered unable to improve their plantations or follow their occupation during the first twenty-one years: So that such destitute or distressed families shall receive such publick aids as joined with their own reasonable exertions, will maintain them in a manner suitable to the condition of the heads of them; especially that the children when grown up, may be on a footing with other children, whose parents at the original formation of the State were in similar circumstances with those of the former.

LONDON, July 2.

Last Friday and Saturday upwards of 100,000l. worth of goods were entered at the Custom House for different parts of America.

It will be fortunate for this country, should the commercial treaty with America be ratified before the last proclamation respecting the navigation of the produce of the islands in British bottoms only, reaches the continent. The softest term which can be bestowed on that act, is to call it an imprudent measure; for certainly to irritate a power pending the negociation, shews more weakness than wisdom, more rashness than policy.

The following is the substance of the proclamation supposed to be referred to above:

St. James's, July 2. His Majesty doth, by and with the advice of his privy council (and agreeable to an act of parliament) hereby order and direct, that pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp and flax, masts, yards and bowsprits, staves, heading, boards, timber, shingles, and all other species of lumber; horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and all other species of live stock and live provisions: pease, beans, potatoes, wheat, flour, bread, biscuit, rye, oats and barley, and all other species of grain, being the growth or production of the United States of America, may (until further order) be imported by British subjects, in British built ships, owned by his Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, from any port of the United States of America, to any of his Majesty's West India islands; and that rum, sugar, molasses, coffee, cocoa nuts, ginger, and pimenta, may (until further order) be exported by British subjects, in British built ships, owned by his Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, from any of his Majesty's West India islands to any port or place within the said United States, upon payment of the same duties on exportation, and subject to the like rules, regulations, securities and restrictions, as the same articles by law are or may be subject and liable to, if exported to any British colony or plantation in America. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTREL

A private letter from Portsmouth received on Saturday last, has the following article:—Never was the business in the dock yard carried on with greater expedition than it is at present, not even in the time of war. Almost every day ships are getting out of dock and others coming in, so that very soon every man of war, frigate, and sloop that are here will be ready for immediate service. It is necessary we should be prepared, as according to accounts daily received both from France and Holland, they are augmenting their navies and making every preparation for war.

AUGUST 5.

Mr. Adams is arrived in London, on the part of the American Congress; he will not, for some time, be introduced at St. James's in his ministerial capacity; but will appear in that situation immediately after the ratification of peace.

We are assured from an authority in which we have reason to confide, that all difference between the Russians and Turks are finally settled, by the ratification of eighty-one articles, presented by the court of Petersburg to the Porte. An account of this, it is said, was received at the Secretary of State's Office on Saturday last.

A letter from Petersburg says, that the Empress has given orders, that her troops do not enter into any of the territories belonging to the Turks, on account of the plague raging almost in every part of that country; and this is one reason why hostilities did not commence before, for fear her army should catch the infectious disorder.

A letter from Versailles says, Rodney's victory over De Grasse did not strike the Court of France with such terror and dismay as was produced by intelligence of the death of Hyder Ally.

A letter from Brest, lately received, says, that sailors are drawn from every part of the kingdom to that port, to man such ships as are ready for sea; and that it is given out the intent of fitting out the fleet is to watch the motions of the Russians and the Turks, in case a war breaks out between these two powers, but others conjecture that there is some other motive for fitting out a fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.

Extract of a letter from Scotland, to a gentleman in this city, dated May 10th, 1783.

"Many applications of this kind (letters of introduction) may be expected, unless the late throwing out of the American intercourse bill for three months indicates a resolution of renewing the American war, which God forbid.

"If the loyalists, on whom pensions are now settled, by government, should be suffered to remain in your country, it may be attended with the worst consequences."

Hostilities, it is said, have actually commenced between the Russians and Turks, and that alliances are forming by the several powers in Europe, to support the contending parties.

Sept. 23. We are told that several attempts have been made to rob the vessels of the United States, laying at New-York, and such threats have been made by the refugees that the vessels there are obliged to keep constant watch on deck.

It appears by the English prints of the latter end of June last, that they were yet ignorant of the French army having left this continent, notwithstanding the Duke de Lauzun's legion had arrived at Brest. In the paragraphs which shew this, they at the same time start the ridiculous idea, that a body of French troops were to keep possession of Rhode Island, till the United States have paid the money borrowed from time to time of his Most Christian Majesty.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South Carolina, dated Sept. 10, 1783.

"By this favourable opportunity I have enclosed you some of the latest papers printed here although they contain nothing new or interesting. I cannot but at the same time regret that we are intirely barren of news, every thing being in peace; but how long this will last here God knows; for at the last sitting of our legislature they passed an edict, ordering all persons who are not citizens, and in the compact with the governor and merchants, to be banished by the first of October next. Among many of these are numbers of those people who, when the English were here, did every thing in their power to distress all those who were known to be our steady friends; and yet notwithstanding their cruelty to us, they are daily petitioning to stay among us; but I am convinced that our governor and council will compel them to be gone by the time fixed in the law."

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13.

A private letter from one of the first merchants in Dublin, to his friend in New-York, has the following paragraph: "There is not a doubt but one of the first acts of our legislature, that will soon meet, will be to regulate the import of flax seed from your country; I think they will revive the old law, with some further restrictions, prohibiting the importation of any seed, save that of this year's growth. This they will do, from an apprehension, that all the seed raised since your trade was shut with this country still remains with you; you will therefore not ship any without proper documents attending it."

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 14.

A late Philadelphia paper mentions, "that England was manning forty sail of the line, supposed on account of the war between the Russians and Turks.

WINDSOR, Oct. 23.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

THO. CHITTENDEN, Esq;

Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of Vermont.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE Supreme Governor of the Universe, having been pleased, in his righteous and merciful Providence, to afford us, his People, various Manifestations of his Goodness, giving us Occasion to rejoice and give Thanks at the Remembrance of his Loving-Kindness; it becomes us, at all Times, to devote ourselves to him, and with due Acknowledgments to render Praise to his Name; especially at the present Æra, when, notwithstanding our Provocations and Unworthiness, he is affording us distinguishing Expressions of his Faithfulness, putting a happy Period to our late Distresses, and doing great Things for us—WHEREOF WE ARE GLAD.

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Council, and at the Request of the

General Assembly of this State, to appoint, and I do hereby appoint THURSDAY the Thirteenth Day of *November* next, to be observed as a Day of public Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty GOD: And I do hereby call upon and strictly require all Persons, of every Denomination, residing within this State, duly to observe and keep said Day, that we may, with united Hearts and Voices, gratefully acknowledge the abundant Goodness of our GOD, in the repeated Tokens of his Mercy towards us: That he has preserved so many of our Lives the Year past, and blest us with such Enjoyment of Health in our Dwellings: That in the Course of the late War he has afforded the Interposition of his Providence, in our Protection from a powerful Enemy, when we were few in Number, and destitute of human Aid—preserved this State from the Machinations of designing Men—been pleased to own our just Cause, preserve our Liberties and Independence; direct our Councils; bless the Administration of civil Government; and preserve so much Unity and Peace among ourselves: That he has blest the Labour of our Hands—given us a competent former and latter Harvest: That he has been pleased to afford us in our Land a happy Issue from the Distresses of War---so ruling the Councils of the late belligerent Powers, as to cause a Cessation of Hostilities, and a delightful Prospect of the Settlement of Peace upon an equitable, honorable, and lasting Basis: That we are favoured with a preached Gospel in our Land, manifesting that GOD has Purposes of Mercy and Goodness towards us: That he has filled our Hearts with Gladness, and crowned the Year with singular Expressions of his Loving-Kindness and tender Mercy.

And at the same Time humbly to implore the Divine Favour, that GOD would graciously continue to us the Blessings we enjoy, and remove the Calamities which yet attend us—turn us from our evil Ways---bless all Orders of Men---bless the Administration of civil Government in this State---bring forward its Settlement---bless the Means of Grace---raise up and send faithful Labourers into his Harvest---succeed the Means of Education---cause that a lasting and increasing Harmony may subsist between this and the United States of *America*-----prevent new Outbreakings of War in *Europe*----- greatly exalt the peaceable Kingdom of JESUS, that the Distresses of War may come to a final End; and the whole Earth be filled with his Glory.

All servile Labour is forbidden on said Day.

Given under my Hand, in the Council-Chamber, at Westminster, *this 16th Day of* October, 1783.

THO. CHITTENDEN.

By his Excellency's Command,

LOT HALL, Sec. Pro. Tem.

GOD save the PEOPLE.

Hough & Spooner,

RETURN their grateful acknowledgments to those Gentlemen who have kindly favoured them with their custom; and inform them, that the next paper, No 13, will complete the first quarter. Those who decline continuing their favours the second quarter, will please to signify the same previous to its commencement, that the Printers may know what number to strike off; and those who do not give orders for a discontinuance before No. 14 is published, they take it for granted intend to continue the second quarter.

Our customers will please to recollect, that the terms on which they entered for the papers were, to pay the first quarter down—many have neglected; and, as necessity impels, so the Printers are obliged, though with reluctance, to call on the delinquents to discharge their arrearages. No one, they presume, will take exceptions at their being thus urgent, as their business has not yet become so extensive as to support them without punctual payments.

Advertisements, as mentioned in their first proposals, must be paid for in future before they are inserted

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THOSE persons who have collected Genseng, and intend to bring the same in to the subscriber, well-dried, are informed, that they may deliver it at the following times and places, viz. At Capt Samuel Paine's, in Lyme, at Major Webb's, in Piermont, and at Ephraim Bailey's, in Haverhill, on Friday the 31st instant—At Thomas Johnson's, in Newbury, on Saturday the 1st of November—At Mr. Billings's, in Lebanon, on Monday the 3d—And at his own quarters, in said Lebanon, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 4th and 5th of said November.

CALVIN BURNET.

N. B He informs those who have taken News papers of him, that his first quarter, as Post Rider, will expire next week, No. 13; and as he will be obliged to settle with the Printers, he requests his customers to be ready to leave Cash, well dried Ginseng, or good merchantable Wheat, immediately after the publication of the next paper, at such places as he shall then appoint; as he is desirous of discharging the first quarter previous to the commencement of the second. Those who can more conveniently deliver either of said articles at the Printing Office, are at their option to do it, and the Printers receipt shall be their discharge. Likewise those who do not incline to become subscribers the second quarter, will please to signify the same on paying up the first, or before the second begins.

Lebanon, Oct. 23. 1—6

The Proprietors of Northfield, *in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors ——These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Captain William Gallup, in Hartland, on Tuesday the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, viz.*

1. *To chuse a Moderator.*
2. *To chuse a Clerk.*
3. *To see how much of said township the proprietors will agree to lay out; and chuse a Committee for the purpose.*
4. *To do any other business that may be thought necessary when met.*

EBEN. CURTIS, Just Peace.

Windsor, Oct. 23. 3—6.

Samuel Crosby,

Has just received, and is now opening for sale, near the meeting house in Charlestown, No. 4, a general and elegant assortment of

Drugs & Medicines.

ALSO,

All Articles in the Clothier's Business;

VIZ.

Logwood, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Otter, &c.

And several other articles.

All which he will sell on reasonable terms;

FOR

Cash, Pot-Ash, Pearl-Ash, Pot-Ash Salts, Wheat or Flour, Ginseng & Bees-Wax.

Constant attendance will be given, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Charlestown, Oct. 2. 4w.

The Proprietors of Littleton in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of said proprietors ——These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Mr. James Adams, in Barnet, in said county, on Thursday the 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, viz.

1. *To chuse a Moderator.*
2. *To chuse a Clerk.*
3. *To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out part of the town into proper lots.*
4. *To agree upon a method for calling proprietors meetings in future.*
5. *To act on any other business for the benefit of the proprietors.*

ALEX. HARVEY, Just. Peace.

Barnet, Oct. 3. 3w.

THE MAHOMETAN HOG. A TALE.

THUS says the prophet of the Turk,
"Good mussulman beware of pork:
"There is a part in every swine,
"No follower or friend of mine
"May taste, what e'er his inclination,
"On pain of excommunication."
Such Mahomet's mysterious charge,
And thus he left the point at large.
Had he the sinful part expreſt,
They might with safety eat the rest;
But for ONE piece—they tho't it hard,
From the whole Hog to be debarr'd;
So set their wits to work to find,
What joint the prophet had in mind.
Much controversy therefore rose;
These chose the Back, the Belly *those*;
By some 'tis confidently said,
He meant not to forbid the Head:
While others at that doctrine rail,
And piously prefer the Tail.
Thus, conscience freed from every clog,
Mahometants eat up the Hog.
You laugh—'tis well; the tale apply'd,
May make you laugh—on t'other side.
"Renounce the *world*;" the preacher (cries,
"We do," a multitude replies:
Whilst one as innocent regards
A snug and friendly game at cards;
And one whatever you may say,
Can see no evil in a play;
Some love a concert or a race,
And others shooting or the chace.
Revil'd and lov'd, renounc'd and fol- (low'd,
Thus bit by bit the world is swallow'd:
Each thinks his neighbour makes too free,
Yet likes a slice as well as he:
With sophistry their sauce they sweeten,
Till quite from *tail* to *snout* 'tis eaten.

PROVIDENCE, Sept 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the State of New-Jersey, to his friend in this town, dated August 26, 1783.

"*Where will Congress establish their residence? is a question much agitated. It is a question of great importance, no less to the United States in general, than to the particular State which may obtain this honor.*

"*It seems the general voice of the people that large cities are to be avoided; for this opinion a variety of reasons are assigned, too obvious to need an enumeration. A small State nearly central ought to be preferred to an opulent State, either northward or southward, which might hazard a competition of interests. On this account New-Jersey has many voices.*

"*Whatever disadvantages may hereafter mingle themselves with the emoluments attending the permanent residence of Congress, it is not to be doubted that the real estates in the vicinity, and even throughout the State, will instantaneously receive a great additional value.*

"*For this reason I submit to your consideration a proposal entirely new, and which cannot fail to be acceptable to your State, as you are largely interested in the public credit, and can entertain little or no hopes of seeing Congress established on your Island, however delightful and commodious that situation might be. By the treaty of peace, and by the cessions of the claims of some States, made and to be made, the United States are and will be in possession of an immense extent of territory, lying southward of the Lakes, eastward of the Mississippi and westward of the Alleghany mountains. The healthfulness of the climate the goodness of the soil, and the easy terms on which it may be obtained, will all contribute to promote as rapid a settlement (considering the emigrations to be expected from Europe) as can be met with in the history of mankind.*

"*A late calculator in a Boston paper scruples not to assert, that these lands at about sixpence sterling per acre would extinguish the whole of our national debt. On the supposition, therefore, that Congress should establish their residence (suppose for a term of thirteen years) at some of those commodious and growing settlements, as Detroit, Louisville Koskaskias, St Vincents, Sandusky, &c. &c what an amazing value would be added to that important territory! How inconceivable would it accelerate the rapidity of its settlement and population! Lest, at first view, you should sneer at the proposal, or condemn it at once as chimerical, I pray you sir, to consider the subject, for a moment, in a serious light. Is not the establishment of a national credit an object of the first magnitude?——Ought any practicable means to obtain it (in consistence with our liberties) to be left unattempted? But you will ask, have Congress monies to expend for buildings, &c.? I answer, perhaps one quarter of the lands in the compass of twenty miles square, fixed on for the residence of Congress (whereby they would be amazingly appreciated) would be amply sufficient to erect buildings suitable for the reception of* a republican court. *But you will in fine demand a security against the incursions of savages, insurrections, &c. To this I answer, Congress may assume* plenary jurisdiction, *or model their government on the most perfect plan of modern refinement; and lands in their vicinity, being alotted to those brave officers and men who have served through the late glorious war, in lieu of their certificates they would plant themselves around their patrons as an impregnable bulwark against the natives—and Congress would be as safe as they ever were in the city of Philadelphia.*"

From the SALEM GAZETTE.

To the PRINTER.

AS I was lately travelling along the country, I stopped at a tavern for refreshment; and finding several persons there who were strangers to me, I began a conversation with them, as usual, by asking, what news? One of them answered, there was nothing new among them, but that a valuable house in the neighbourhood had a few days before been consumed by fire. Inquiring into the circumstances, I was informed that the house was newly built—that the family had moved into and occupied the lower rooms—that the joiner's work was not finished in the chambers—that the shavings lay scattered over the floors—and that they could not account for the fire no other way than by supposing that a spark from the kitchen chimney had descended one of the chamber funnels, and got among the shavings, while the workmen were absent, and the family were at breakfast below (for the fire was first discovered by the neighbours, burning through the upper part of the house) This recital of circumstances and conjecture seemed to gain the attention of the company, and satisfactorily to account for the calamity, which all were joining to lament, when an elderly gentleman, who was also a traveller, and had hitherto sat silently smoaking his pipe, asked, whether the fire happened on a sun shine morning? And whether the chambers were glazed? Being answered in the affirmative, he replied, "Then I do not believe a word of this account that has been given of the fire." Upon our expressing surprize at his incredulity, and desiring him to explain himself, he went on as follows: "I have heard of many new houses being burnt in my day, and have heard much the same accounts given of the matter: but I have formed an opinion on the subject, which, tho' it may appear singular, yet strikes my mind as a reality. For my part, I do not pretend to any more skill in opticks than what I learnt when I was a boy, by seeing my grandmother light her pipe from the sun, with her spectacles: But I have observed, and you, gentlemen, have also, doubtless, observed, in panes of window-glass, some spots which are convex, as well as others which are concave. Objects appear, as you look through these spots, either larger or smaller than the life. These convex spots may have the same effect with my grandmother's spectacles; and it may happen, at some certain seasons of the year, and time of the day, that the sun may be in such a position as to cast his rays through one of these convex spots, so that the focus may fall on some shavings, or other light and inflammable substances, and before any discovery be made the house may be in flames Perhaps (continued he) from the position of the sun and glass, this may not happen more than one day in a year, or one hour of the day, and that not every year; for the day, or that part of it may be cloudy, or there may be no inflammable object within the focal distance, or the sash may be thrown up, or some other circumstances may happen to prevent the effect; but I have no doubt in my mind that the thing is real, and that several houses, especially new ones, within the compass of my memory, where shavings were lying about the floors and benches, have been burnt in this manner; and I see not why an house is not in danger even from the window-shutters, if they are on the inside of the glass." The thought was new, and we applauded the ingenuity of it. And as it may afford a hint to joiners and glaziers, as well as owners of houses, it would be a kindness to the public, if you would communicate it by your Gazette. I am, sir, your's,

VIATOR.

To be sold at the Printing-Office for Cash or well-dried Ginseng,

Watts's Psalms,

Psalms & Hymns, Spelling-Books, Primers, Pope's Essay on Man, &c.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] THURSDAY, October 30, 1783. [Numb. 13.]

WINDSOR: Printed by HOUGH and SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

University in Cambridge,

September 11, 1783

As the following is designed for public utility, the printers through the United States are requested to publish it in their news papers.

MEDICAL institutions have ever been attended with great utility, and especially in modern days. To be taught the structure of the human body —to be led into the knowledge of the various parts by actual dissection, and to have the uses of these parts, in the animal œconomy, explained by judicious lectures, cannot but be entertaining to every ingenious and philosophic mind, but must be peculiarly instructive and advantageous to the young students in physic.—An accurate knowledge also of the *materia medica*, and of chymistry in its various branches, acquired by a course of actual experiments, must, undoubtedly, be of very great consequence to the physician. Hereby he becomes intimately acquainted with the qualities of the medicines he uses, and their probable operations, and is able properly to analize and judiciously to compound them.—The advantages which result from an attendance upon a regular course of lectures on the theory of physic, and those clinical instructions, upon which the knowledge of the practice so much depends, are too obvious to need a particular enumeration.

The late Dr. Ezekiel Hersey, of Hingham, was so fully persuaded of the importance of a Medical Institution in this University to the public, that he left a legacy of a thousand pounds, to found a professorship of Anatomy and Physic in it; which sum was paid by his relict, now wife of Capt. Richard Derby, of Salem, almost eleven years ago.

As the interest of this sum, though a generous one, was not sufficient to maintain a Professor, the Corporation, at the time of receiving the legacy, determined that the interest should annually be added to the principal, and that it should thus lie as an accumulating fund, for such a course of years, as might produce a capital, the income of which would be an honorable support to the professorship. But unhappily, by the depreciation of the late paper currency, the funds of the university (and this legacy among others) have so much suffered, that it must be a considerable number of years before there can be a Professor, upon this foundation.

The Corporation are fully determined that there shall be a Hersean Professor, as soon as ever the fund shall have sufficiently encreased; but they are very desirous of having a Medical Institution to operate in the mean time, persuaded of its great utility. They have therefore formed a plan for regular anatomical, medical, and chymical instruction, in the University; which has been fully approved of by the Overseers. This plan was formed upon the presumption, that gentlemen in the medical line might be found to undertake the business, at present, for the fees that might be obtained from those who would readily attend their lectures; and the Corporation are happy to find, that they have not presumed too much. They now inform the public, that they have chosen three Professors, who have been approved by the Overseers, viz. Dr. John Warren for anatomy and surgery, Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse for the theory and practice of physic, and Dr Aaron Dexter for chymistry and the *materia medica*,* all of Boston; which town being so populous, and affording so large a theatre for practice, will give the professors the opportunity of introducing their pupils into the knowledge of many curious cases in physic and surgery. These gentlemen have accepted the trust, to which they have been elected, will soon be inducted into office; & it is expected they will open their lectures at the University, this fall, previous to which they will advertise the public in the news papers.

The Corporation now publish the substance of the institution, to the world, and hope it will meet with the general approbation. They cannot but flatter themselves, that it will be of great advantage to the public; and they ardently wish that its success may surpass even their most sanguine expectations.

The Medical Institution.

THAT the library of the University be enriched with a collection of the most approved authors in anatomy, surgery, physic, chymistry, &c.

That a complete anatomical and chymycal apparatus, a set of anatomical preparations, with a proper theatre, and other necessary accommodations for dissection and chymical operations, be provided.

That application be made to the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for a law, giving the bodies of criminals executed, and of suicides, to the Professor of anatomy, (when one shall be established at the University) for dissection.

That Professors of anatomy and surgery, the theory and practice of physic, and the *materia medica* and chymistry, be founded in the University.

That the professors be elected by the President and Fellows of the University, (or a major part of them) for the time being, and be by them presented, when chosen, to the Overseers, to be by them approved and confirmed.

That the Professors be at all times under the inspection of the President and Fellows, and of the Overseers for the time being, to be by them, the said President and Fellows, or the major part of them, displaced for any just and sufficient cause; the Overseers also, or the major part of them, consenting thereunto.

That on the death or removal of such Professor, a successor be elected by the President and Fellows, within the space of one year, and be by them presented to the Overseers, for their approbation and confirmation: And that in case of the President and Fellows neglecting to make choice of a successor, within said term, the Overseers, for that time, proceed to elect and appoint such successor.

That each Professor be a Master of Arts, or a graduated Bachelor or Doctor in Physic, of the Christian religion, as is maintained in the churches of the Protestant communion, and of strict morals.

That each Professor be at all times exempted from all other duty and attendance in the University, besides what relates to his Professorship, or from residing in the town of Cambridge, until there be funds sufficient for his support, and other circumstances, may make such residence eligible.

That the Professors demonstrate the anatomy of the human body, on recent subjects, if they can be procured, if not, on preparations, duly adapted to the

* *These gentlemen are mentioned according to the order in which they were chosen.*

purpose—that they elucidate this, by physiological observations on the parts, and explain and perform a complete system of surgical operations—that they teach their pupils the theory and practice of physic, by directing and superintending, as much as may be, their private studies, lecturing on the diseases of the human body, and taking with them, such as are qualified, to visit their patients, making proper observations on the nature of their disease, the peculiar circumstances attending them, and the method of cure. And whenever the Professors be desired, by any other gentlemen of the faculty, to visit their patients, in difficult and uncommon cases, they shall use their endeavours to introduce with them their pupils, properly qualified—that they deliver lectures on the *materia medica*—that they explain the theory of chymistry, and apply its principles in a course of actual experiments.

That each of these Professors have the use of the library, and be entitled to all the privileges of the University, in common with the other Professors, as far as circumstances will permit.

That all students in physic, residing in the halls of the University, or in the town of Cambridge, during the course of the above lectures, who shall put themselves under the instructions of the Professors, whether they have had a college education, or not; be entitled to the use of the authors in the library, in anatomy, surgery, physic, the *materia medica* and chymistry, under the direction of some one of the Professors; or of any other authors, by the President's permission; graduates and undergraduates of the University paying customary fees, and all others double fees.

That all students in physic, whether they have had a college education, or not, be admitted to the lectures and instructions of the Professors, on their giving security to pay the established fees, and other dues of the University, legally assessed. Undergraduates, however, shall not be admitted, until they are two years standing in the University, nor then, without their parents and guardians signifying their consent to the President, in writing. Such students, nevertheless, who are of two years standing, and twenty-one years of age, may be admitted on their own application to the President.

That all students in physic, residing within the University, or in the town of Cambridge, shall pay obedience to the laws of the University.

That every student in physic shall be assessed in the quarter bills, by the President and Fellows, with the consent of the Overseers, such sums as shall be mutually agreed on by the Professor and himself.

That there be an examination of the students in physic, once a year, at least, in the presence of such Governors of the University, and members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, as shall chuse to attend; which examinations shall be made by the Medical Professors, or Professor, if there should at any time be but one.

That every student, who, on examination, shall be judged qualified to enter on the practice of physic and surgery, shall have a certificate, under the seal of the University, purporting that he has had a regular medical education, and that, on a public examination, he has been found qualified for such practice. This certificate shall be signed by the President, the Medical Professors, and all other Professors of the University.

That every practitioner, having such certificate, be enjoined to communicate to some one of the Medical Professors, all such observations as he may make in the course of his practice, which he shall judge to be of public utility, which observations the Professors shall communicate to the public, (as often as means are found for defraying the expences of the publication) with their remarks on them.

That degrees in physic, which shall be conferred according to regulations to be hereafter established, be not given to any but those who have received the aforementioned certificates, except honorary ones, to gentlemen of great eminence in the profession, which, being conferred as a reward of merit, shall be given free from all fees.

That all fees paid for degrees be applied in such manner, as to render this plan of medical instruction of more extensive utility to the University and the public, under the direction of the President and Fellows, with the consent of the Overseers.

That as soon as the Professors are introduced, the students in physic shall stand candidates for all medical honours, from the University.

L O N D O N, August 4.

Extract of a letter from Canton, in China, dated January 31, 1783.

"*The Longitude is at last hit on, and I am sorry to say, by a Frenchman, of the Isle of France, an engineer, his name Sorney—a name immortal.*

"*An Imperial ship from the Isle of France brought the instrument here, but I am not astronomer enough to describe it, or comprehend the principles of it. It is not much larger than a common quadrant, and what makes this instrument valuable is, a child may make use of it; and the longitude is found with as little difficulty as the latitude. The longitude is found by observing the sun at noon. This great discovery must resound through Europe, and the name of Sorney will eclipse that of all former astronomers.*"

Letters from Petersburgh mention, that M. de Samoisowitz, had inoculated several persons for the plague, and this operation, however singular it may appear, hath had the desired success. It is added, that he cured himself by rubbing the part affected with some pieces of ice. If fresh experiments justify the success attributed to it, this antidote may stop the progress of the contagion of this terrible calamity.

Aug. 8. *The following is as near as can be collected the true reason of a further delay to the signing of the definitive treaties: The 4th of last month was appointed for signing, and a general exchange of the several treaties at Paris, and instructions were sent to the British Ambassador on that head. Two days, however, before the time fixed, an account arrived of the capture of New Providence and the Bahama Islands, which determined the British ministers to stop the treaty with Spain, unless that article which respected the giving up the province of East Florida for the Bahama islands was either erased or palliated in a particular manner. It was the morning of the day on which the last hands were to be put to the treaties, before the courier from London arrived with his dispatches in Paris. The Duke of Manchester was gone to meet the other ministers, and had the packet delivered to him only one hour before it is probable the whole would have been finished. On a discovery of this, with respect to Spain, all the other powers demurred. An express was sent to Madrid; another courier returned, whose dispatches contained directions to his Catholic Majesty's envoy, to postpone proceedings until it should be inquired if New Providence was taken within the time specified for hostilities ceasing. On this rests the delay of the treaties, and hence the other powers charge our ministers with being the cause of this delay; but it is such a step as must convince the nation how averse administration are to giving up any thing that can be saved to this country.*

H A L I F A X, Sept. 19.

A very large number of people are still coming from New-York, to different parts of this province, and vessels are taking into the service, for the purpose of transporting them---It is said that government have sent to hire vessels at Philadelphia, for the purpose of assisting in the evacuation.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.

At a general court martial, held near this city, for the trial of sundry persons accused of being concerned in the late disturbance among a number of soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, Christian Nagle and John Morrison, late serjeants in the 3d Pennsylvania regiment, were convicted of a breach of the third article of the second section of the articles of war, and were accordingly sentenced to suffer death; and John Lilly, Abner Vanhorn, Thomas Flowers and William Carman, were also convicted of a breach of the said articles and sentenced to receive corporal punishment. Nagle and Morrison were accordingly on the 22d instant led out to be executed; but as Congress had been graciously pleased to pardon the offences of all the above criminals, the two unhappy men received this most agreeable news at the awful moment when they expected to be launched into eternity.

The ship Albion, Capt. Landale, from Ostend and Plymouth

for this port, was lost, on the 10th of June last, on the rocks of Scilly. Every person on board perished. Some parts of the wreck were afterwards taken up, and carried into St. Mary's, by which this unhappy event was discovered.

NEW-YORK, October 1.

On Sunday last arrived the Portland packet, Capt. Anson, in 47 days from Falmouth. From private letters received by the Portland packet, we have extracted the following intelligence.

Five English packets are stationed in future to pass in constant succession from Falmouth to New-York: and the ministry of France have also established five packets to sail in continued rotations from Port L'Orient, near Brest, to our aforesaid port of New-York; and Hector St. John, Esq; of Goshen, in Orange county, is appointed to reside in this city, as Consul to his Most Christian Majesty, and also to superintend the five French packets; the whole profits of which, and a salary of 24,000 livres a year, are settled on this gentleman.

It is universally believed that a generous compensation will certainly be granted to the suffering loyalists, none of whom will be allowed to partake who shall remain within the realm of the United States of America, and that the gentlemen and their families, under that description, now resident in England, are to remove next summer to Nova-Scotia; the aggrandizement of which country, is become a principal object of government's attention.

NEW-LONDON, October 3.

Saturday last arrived here a brig, Harris late commander, from Cape Francois, belonging to Beverly in Massachusetts. The Captain and mate died on the passage, and only two of the people were able to stand the deck, when off Montock Point she was fell in with by Capt. Silvester Pendleton, bound in from the West-Indies, who put some hands on board.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.

Yesterday week, the ship Pilgrim, Capt. Hill, arrived at Beverly, in 47 days from St. Ubes. Several vessels lately arrived in Portugal from this continent, with flour, &c. were admitted, and leave given for disposing of their cargoes. It was thought the prohibition of flour and rice would be taken off. We hear Capt. Callahan, in a ship from this port, arrived in London in about 28 or 30 days.

We have an account from London, of the 10th August, via. New-York, that there was then in the British channel a large fleet of men of war, consisting of Dutch, Spanish, and English: various conjectures had arisen of their design, but no particular object could be fixed upon: time alone must produce the result of such an unexpected manœuvre.

By a gentleman from Annapolis, we have intelligence, that about three weeks since, a ship from New-York, having on board near three hundred loyalists and several families from Philadelphia, went ashore upon one of the Seal Islands, and stove to pieces, a fishing vessel passing by, took from the deck only sixty persons, who were partly under warter, and would have shared the unhappy fate of the others who perished, had not this vessel fortunately appeared to their relief,

WORCESTER, October 16.

Considerable damage was done to the shipping in Boston harbour, in the violent storm on Wednesday night and the Thursday following last week. A foreign ship, together with a coasting vessel, lying at the wharves, were stove in such a manner, as both to fill with water and sink.

On Tuesday last week a young man, son of Mr Sprague of this town, fell from a horse and fractured his scull in such a manner that he died on Saturday last.

John Wentworth Esq; formerly Governor of New Hampshire, lately arrived at Halifax from England.

WINDSOR, October 30.

On Wednesday night, last week, we had a most heavy storm of rain, which, with the melting of the snow that had fell a few days before and was lying 6 or 8 inches deep in the woods and on the heights of land, raised the streams to such a degree as produced the greatest flood ever known since the settlement of this country. Several mills and mill-dams in this town and its vicinity were carried away: a number in Claremont were destroyed: and indeed no town in this part of the country, on either side Connecticut River, has escaped losing several. The bridges likewise all over the country were so universally washed away, that there has been but little travelling since, especially before the streams lowered. The grist-mills are rebuilding and repairing with all possible expedition; and we are happy in observing, that it is the general opinion people will not suffer so much for want of bread as was at first feared.

☞ THE Proprietors of Roxbury, who have been warned to meet at the house of Mr. Benjamin Birtch, innholder in Hartford, on Thursday the 13th of November, are informed, that, in consequence of Thanksgiving being appointed to be observed on said day, the Meeting is postponed to Thursday the 20th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon---then to meet at the same place, for the purposes mentioned in said advertisement.

TAKEN up by the subscribers, on the 7th instant, about 10 miles from the height of land on Mad River, a black Horse, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to call, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ABNER BRIGHAM,
ENOCH EMERSON.

Hartland, Oct. 30. 3---4

The Proprietors of Northfield, *in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors ——These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Captain William Gallup, in Hartland, on Tuesday the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, viz.*

1. *To chuse a Moderator.*
2. *To chuse a Clerk.*
3. *To see how much of said township the proprietors will agree to lay out; and chuse a Committee for the purpose.*
4. *To do any other business that may be thought necessary when met.*

EBEN. CURTIS, Just Peace.

Windsor, Oct. 23. 3—6.

The Proprietors of Littleton in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of said proprietors.——These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Mr. James Adams, in Barnet, in said county, on Thursday the 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, viz.

1. *To chuse a Moderator.*
2. *To chuse a Clerk.*
3. *To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out part of the town into proper lots.*
4. *To agree upon a method for calling proprietors meetings in future.*
5. *To act on any other business for the benefit of the proprietors.*

ALEX HARVEY, Just. Peace.

Barnet, Oct. 3. 3 w.

LONDON, July 25.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 14.

"A poor woman at Dungannon went to a house where oatmeal was sold, and took her petticoat to pledge for some meal for herself and her children (of which she had four, one of them sucking;) the man to whom she went happened not to be at home, but late in the evening he returned home and went to bed; being in bed his wife told him a woman (naming her) had been with her to get meal, and had brought a petticoat to pledge for the same but she would give her none; that the woman she feared was in a very bad situation; upon this the husband got out of bed instantly, and took a bowl full of meal to the house of the poor woman; when he came near it he heard the children crying bitterly, when he entered the cabbin, he found the woman dead with hunger, and the infant sucking the corpse, the others crying around her. Such is the state of the poor in the north of Ireland."

July 28. The foreign papers mention, the haziness which has lately prevailed here, is general through all the southern parts of Europe. It is even observed upon the most lofty of the Alps. In Italy it has occasioned great consternation, as the same appearance of the air was remarked in Calabria and Sicily, a little previous to those dreadful earthquakes which have destroyed so many cities. The people of France too began to take the alarm, and to forebode some dire calamity. The Paris Gazette mentions, that the churches are most unusually crowded, and the shrines of their saints uncommonly frequented.——To quiet their fears, Monsieur La Lande, a famous French philosopher and astronomer, has published a letter to explain the Phænomenon, and ascribes the thickness of the air to the earth's being overcharged with watery particles from the moisture of the preceding year, which now being exhaled by the heat, obscure the rays of the rising and setting sun, and occasions the present appearance.

The "Definitive Treaty" exciting so much attention at present, the following quotation from a witty writer is not inapplicable:—"If we consider most of the treaties for these 100 years, what are they but *political comedies*, with here and there a *tragic scene* interspersed, and some times a *tragical catastrophe*?—Truces may be compared to *farces*, which divert people after a *doleful tragedy*.

August 5. The plague still continues its ravages in Constantinople, though with less violence than in former years. But we still retain some faint hope that this scourge, dreadful as it is, will prove in one respect beneficial, by preventing the more fatal calamities of war.

Authentic letters lately arrived at Hamburgh, say, that the plague has begun to make its appearance in the Crimea, and that it will of course retard the operations of the Russians in that peninsula. According to these letters, the King of Poland has issued strict orders on the frontiers, for preventing the communication of this horrid disorder.

All Europe seems now to fix its views on the States of America. All commercial nations vie with each other in forming a connection with them. The emigrations there from all parts of Europe are very considerable, and augment daily; so that this rising republic, situated on a soil favourable in all respects, will, according to all appearance, soon become one of the best peopled and most flourishing countries of the globe. Already the arts and trades are in full vigour, by the number of artists and workmen who continually flock there from all parts.

This summer will be a season of joy and congratulation in the royal family—the arrival of the Bishop of Osnaburgh, the birthday of the Prince of Wales, & the arrival of a little gentleman as yet *incog.* will give a continuance of festivity to that illustrious family.

In a late paper a *taylor* advertised in the following manner:—"Wanted, a *Gentleman* thoroughly qualified in that business, as partner with a *Gentleman* of that *profession* in *full practice*. The *Gentleman* who advertises will treat with any *Gentleman* whom this may suit, on the most *genteel* and *amiable* terms.

The arms and seal of the new Bank of Ireland, the impression of which is just finished, are Hibernia, bearing a Crown, as a symbol of her independence, an anchor in her hand to shew that her trade is free, at the top these words, *The Banks of Ireland*, and under the anchor, *bona fides Respublica Stabilitas*.

PARIS, April 18.

Mr. Athon is just arrived from Vienna with his wonderful Automaton which plays at chess. This machine represents the figure of a man in natural size, in Turkish dress, sitting behind a table upon which the chess are standing. He plays a game with any person in the company. Before he begins, Mr. Anthon opens the lower part of the table to shew the interior machinary which consists in wheels, cylinders and springs of all kinds. After having shut the table, the Automaton begins the game, extending his hand to one piece, taking it with his fingers and transporting it upon another place, after which he opens his fingers and draws his hand back to rest it upon a cushion which lays before him. When he gives check to his adversary, he makes it known by three signs with his head for the king, and two for the queen. If his adversary by mistake or design makes a false step, he shakes his head, and taking the stone, which was wrong, he puts it back in its old place, but then his adversary is not allowed to play a second time, but the Automaton continues the game. When one of the players is checkmat, he refuses to continue and shakes his head. It must be observed that he plays extremely well, and that a common player will certainly lose the game with him.

The author of this masterpiece of human ingenuity, is a Major General in the Austrian service.

The active spirit of the Marquis de la Fayette is not likely to suffer him to rest now the American war is at an end; he is preparing to set out for Turkey, to take a part in the war, if it should break out between the Sultan and the Empress. The Marquis is an enthusiast in pursuit of military glory.

A letter from the Marquis de la Fayette to Sir Henry Clinton, with General Clinton's answer.

Paris, April 29, 1783.

SIR,

UPON a perusal of your printed correspondence, I must beg leave to trouble you with an observation, not that I have claims to set forth, or relations to criticise. Whatever be the means, our contest is ended, and a sentence in your letters, June the 11th and August the 2d, is the only one I intended to mention.

Having said to Lord Cornwallis, that he may be opposed to about 2000 Continentals, and, 'as La Fayette observes,'—'a body of ill-armed militia,' you are pleased to add, 'as spiritless as the militia of the southern provinces, and without any service,'---which reads as if it was a part of my intercepted letters.

How far your description is undeserved, experience, I think, has proved, and that it came from me no American will believe; but your correspondence is so public, that, with a full reliance on your candor and politeness, I have taken the liberty to transcribe the passage, and return it to you, Sir, as its true author.

At the same time permit me to assure you, &c. &c.

General Clinton's answer.

London, May 12, 1783.

IN consequence of the letter which you have done me the honour to write me, I have read over the publication in question; and I confess the remark alluded to, from the manner in which it is introduced, appears to make a part of your intercepted letter.---You have certainly, Sir, a right to this acknowledgment; and permit me at the same time to add the assurances, &c. &c. &c.

All Persons indebted to the estate of Doctor Jedidiah Fay, late of Windsor, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, as they would thereby avoid trouble: and all those who have demands on said estate, or accounts open with the same, are desired to exhibit them in order to be adjusted.

PAUL SPOONER, Adm'r.
JERUSHA FAY, Adm'x.

Windsor, Oct. 30. 3---4